

# COLMAN'S



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## Sorgo Department.

The Relation of the Northern Sugar Cane Industry to American Agriculture.

COL. COLMAN: Knowing that you take a personal interest in the discussion of any question which bears upon the advancement of agriculture, and being convinced that the columns of the RURAL WORLD are open to such a discussion, I will fulfill a long-felt desire by presenting to you a few thoughts upon the above subject. The great advantage which this new industry promises to us as a nation financially by supplying our home demand for sugar, and consequently decreasing, if not entirely stopping, the immense annual drain upon our resources which the importation of this indispensable article of food at present inflicts upon us, has been a cherished topic for all who have written or spoken upon the home production of sugar. This question is indeed one of great importance, and when the anticipated results are once realized, they will produce a marked and beneficial effect upon our national finances. But since the production of sugar from Northern cane is at present in a fair way to become a leading and general agricultural industry it seems to me, that it is destined for a much nobler and grander purpose than this.

In order to bring the point in question at once before your readers, allow me to reproduce here the closing remarks of my report to State Board of Agriculture of Illinois for the year 1881:

"A visible gradual deterioration of the arable soils of most civilized countries cannot but command the serious attention of all men who take any interest in the public welfare. It is of the utmost importance that we do not deceive ourselves respecting the danger indicated by these signs, as threatening the future of populations. An impending evil is not avoided by denying its existence or shutting our eyes to the signs of its approach. It is our duty to examine and appreciate the signs."—*Justus von Liebig*.

"These prophetic words of my honored teacher are of peculiar significance to us as a nation at the present time. We are following the examples set us by the nations of the Old World in our system of agriculture, and are exhausting our soil regardless of the lessons which the history of bygone peoples teaches us, and with no thought of the perils which the present system of robbing the soil will inflict upon future generations when barren fields shall fail to yield the necessary food for the teeming population which our vast resources of fertile land is so rapidly calling into existence."

The exhaustion of soil in our own land is being accomplished much more rapidly than was the case with older nations. We are living in a time when the means of transportation are so much superior to those of former times as not to admit of comparison. The markets of the whole world are open to the products of our fields, and we are taxing our soil to its utmost capacity in order to meet the demand without making judicious use of the means at hand to replace what this continual drain is taking from our land. The inexhaustible fertility of our soil, especially of our own State, which has been spoken of so much and praised so highly, is already being shown to be an idle boast. Our prairie looks a great deal better than it really is. The most of our cultivated fields at the present time would respond gratefully to a liberal application of manure.

Every agricultural industry which tends to counteract the present system of exhausting the soil, should receive the hearty support of all persons interested in the public welfare. The Southern States have a staple, cotton, which furnishes them this desired effect. The products of this crop, fiber and oil, are composed of elements which are taken from the air. The refuse, which contains the valuable mineral constituents necessary for the growth of the plant, should be returned to the fields. The exportation of oil-cake is as pernicious to southern agriculture as the exportation of corn and wheat is to the North, and is much less pardonable, as each cotton crop furnishes two remunerative products, fiber and oil. What cotton is for the South, I think I am justified in saying, sorghum will be for the North.

Sugar, like cotton fiber, is composed of elements taken from the air. A part of the mineral constituents of the soil will of course remain in the molasses; but by saving the refuse matter, scum, ashes from burning bagasse, discarded bone-black &c., a fertilizer could easily be prepared at the works, which would repay two-fold the expense of putting it on the fields, and in the course of a few years would bring the fields to a better condition for raising other crops, as wheat or corn, than they were in at the time the cultivation of sorghum was commenced."

A few years ago at a meeting of the Farmer's Institute at the Illinois Industrial University I gave a list of agricul-

tural products in the order, in which from their chemical composition they were suited for exportation, the basis of classification being the effect upon the soil. In this list sugar for the reasons already stated was placed at the head. There are of course a number of other substances as starch, cotton fiber, alcohol, &c., which are of a similar character. At the other end of the list were placed raw agricultural products as corn, wheat and other cereals, the last two being cotton seed cake and tobacco. The great mistake of American agriculture has thus far been, that we have been importing annually immense quantities of sugar. If we paid for this sugar by exporting substances of a similar nature, we would not be the losers in the transactions; but the facts are, that our chief articles of export have been raw agricultural products. In other words we have been exchanging the fertility of our soil, the most precious of nature's gifts, for a substance which brings nothing to our soil in return.

H. A. WEBER.  
Champaign, Ill., May 5th, 1883.

### The Resolution Endorsing United States Commissioner Loring.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I notice in the RURAL WORLD of May 10, 1883, an article copied from the N. Y. Tribune of April 28th, purporting to be a "special" from Washington, D. C., to the Tribune, in which special occurs certain gross errors. These I desire to correct, as the statements, if true, would do the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Loring, a great injustice. The inference from the article would be that the Mississippi Valley Cane-growers' Association entertained unfriendly feelings toward Dr. Loring, while the actual facts show that the feelings are entirely different, being of the most friendly character. The article says, in support of the statement, that the sorghum growers

"regard Commissioner Loring with much suspicion," that "it is true that at the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Convention last December, a resolution expressing confidence in Commissioner Loring was adopted, and was published in the newspapers of the following day. The official proceedings of the convention as published, however, do not contain that resolution or any reference at all to its adoption. This omission was afterward explained by a member of the convention, who said that on the day after the resolution was adopted a member rose and said there was a duty which he felt he owed to his fellow members. He then went on to say that he had personally investigated Dr. Loring's relation to the Sorghum question, and had found certain things to be true. The speech made a profound impression upon the members of the convention, and a strong sentiment was immediately manifested in favor of rescinding the resolution adopted on the preceding day. After discussion, however, it was agreed to let the matter rest, with the understanding that the resolution should not be embodied in the official publication of the proceedings."

The facts are, that the resolution endorsing Dr. Loring was unanimously adopted, and published in the evening papers of the same day, December 14, 1882, and the morning papers of the following day, and also in the RURAL WORLD. A correct copy of the resolution was handed by me to a Post-Dispatch reporter as soon as adopted and the same was published in the Post-Dispatch that evening, December 14, 1882, on the third page of that paper correctly, as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby extended to the Hon. George B. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, for his most interesting and exhaustive address, and for the sound judgment he has displayed in co-operating both with the manufacturers of sorghum sugar in the development of their industry, and also with these scientific investigators, who have examined the capacity and quality of sorghum sugar-producing plants."

No such circumstance occurred on the following day or any other time, as that stated to the Tribune correspondent by a "member." The only comments made in the convention or privately by members of the Association, concerning Dr. Loring, were of the most complimentary character, and bespoke the highest degree of confidence in that gentleman's interest in the sorghum industry.

The origin of such a statement as contained in the "Tribune" correspondence, I can attribute to only one cause, either an impaired or vivid imagination. The proceedings of the convention as published were not claimed to be official as they were not referred to me before publication, but were published by Messrs Field & Co. as a private enterprise. The proceedings are not full in other particulars as there was too much for publication. The Resolution in regard to Dr. Loring was undoubtedly omitted by mistake. There can be no question as to the feeling of entire friendliness felt by the M. V. C. G. A. towards the Commissioner and that their confidence in him is more positive since his appointment of Prof. Wiley, the expert of the Association, who is regarded as among the ablest and most energetic advocates of the Sorghum Industry. Yours Truly,  
FRANK K. GILLESPIE,  
Recording Secretary, Mississippi Valley Cane Growers Association.  
Edwardsville, Ill.

### Twelve Hundred Dollars Each.

On June 6th of last year the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture issued a circular to the manufacturers of sugar from sorghum in which, after narrating what had been done by the department and with what results, he outlined a practical mode of procedure by which to get the experience and modes of cultivation and manufacture of producers throughout the country. Thus:

Each manufacturer is requested to submit an account of his work to this Department, covering the following points, viz:

1. An accurate account of the number of acres of sorghum brought to his mill; the number of tons of cane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acre; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for maturing the plant; and the value of the crop as food for cattle after the juice has been expressed.

2. The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cane; the quality of the sugar; the amount of sirup manufactured; the process of manufacturing; the machinery used; the success of the evaporator, the vacuum-pan and the centrifugal in the work of manufacturing.

3. The number of hands employed in mill; the cost of fuel; the cost of machinery; the wages paid for labor; and the price of sorghum at the mill if not raised by the manufacturer.

The returns when received will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these returns, I propose to pay for the ten best returns the sum of \$1200 each,—the decision to be made by the aforesaid committee. Each return must be sworn to before a competent officer.

The work has been done as requested and the awards made. We understand there were thirty-one competitors for the conditional offers of \$1,200 to each of ten sorghum-sugar manufacturers who should be able to show the best results; and ten awards of \$1,200 each were made as follows: The Champaign (Ill.) Sugar Company; Magnus Swenson, Madison, Wis.; Paul Steck, San Francisco; Nelson Maltby, Geneva, Ohio; Drummond Brothers, Warrensburg, Mo.; A. J. Decker, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; William Frazer, Esola, Wisconsin; Jefferson Sugar Company, Ohio; Oak Hill Refining Company, Edwardsville, Ill.; J. Clinton Bozarth, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The awards have not yet been paid, but it is expected, the competitors will soon receive their money. Mr. Saunders, who was chairman of the committee, which, in conjunction with Special Agent A. J. Decker, of Wisconsin, made the awards, asserts that every sample of sugar received from the competitors was duly examined and tested, and he denies a statement that the committee made or proposed to make an award to a man who had manufactured no sugar.

In the reports thus presented to the department the commissioner must have acquired a vast amount of information to be sworn to in no other way, and growers of Northern cane will hail its publication with much interest. As the season is now advancing the sooner this is done the better.

### Northern Cane in Kansas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Many of your readers would rather read the doings of a Cane Growers' Convention than the President's Message, and would prefer the sorghum pictures in the last report of the Government Chemist to the pen pictures in the Book of Revelations. Some of them want a sugar plank in the platform of the Republican party and a Sorghum article in the Confession of Faith, and all agree that Sorghum must be distinctly recognized in the National Constitution. We have a town in Kansas which has five ministers of the Gospel and five one-horse cane mills. There is but one tree in that county, and not an axe fit to split a pumpkin. Their houses were sawed in Michigan, their fuel mined beyond the State line. The Gospel is free and sorghum only forty cents a gallon. They have an extravagant expanse of prairie, plenty of weather and sorghum, and are happy. There is not one who was brought up a farmer. They tired of trades, towns and came west to grow sorghum. Their principal occupation in summer is to see sorghum grow. In winter they hide sorghum seed better cakes and sorghum sirup. They talk sorghum, toil for sorghum and dream of a cross between the giant Honduras cane and the slender Amber. When Coloradans feel funny they call Kansas sorghum-lappers. There is some truth, a good deal of poetry and a tinge of sarcasm in the remark. Kansas had six million gallons of sorghum this year. It will be more so in the near future, for Kansas will have more sorghum. Kansas has given most Coloradans bread and sorghum as they tramped wearily westward to the mines hunting work, or eastward hunting for their wives' relatives. Kansas farmers are not slow or sleepy or afraid. There are half a dozen men in Kansas who grow from 500 to 1,000 acres of cane each, and manufacture it. I do not suppose any one ever saw a hundred acre field of cane in Missouri.

Within eighty miles of my ink bottle are five large steam cane works which cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000 each. Kansas has giant crushers, steam coils, vacuum pans and experts who know all that is known of the cane business and will get all there is in it. Kansas will plant more acres of cane this season and set up more new cane mills than any other State in the Union. The modes of handling cane will be cheapened and the process of manufacture will be improved and then Kansas will be a sugar camp. But whether sugar in paying quantities can be obtained or not, or sorghum sirup prove a commercial success or not, the cane business has given the great plains a valuable foliage plant. Thousands of acres of cane will be planted this spring in Western Kansas for feed alone. In our dry fall and winter seasons cane seems to dry up sweet and to keep its value till spring. Hogs are now doing well on cane stalks alone, which have frozen and thawed a hundred times. A sheep owner, last season, planted 350 acres of cane. He says he has learned how to winter sheep cheaply and well. A cattle man, last season, planted 200 acres. Another, three years ago, planted five acres, last season twenty acres, he will plant forty acres of cane for stock this spring; and so it is, those who have fed it like it and will do so some more again. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep eat leaves, stalks and seed and the seed has about the value of other grain. There seems to be danger in turning hungry animals on cane stubble when frost has first killed the rattons or suckers. To plant cane, later or fall varieties, tolerably thickly in rows, to cultivate and cut and pile or shock the cane, is considered better than sowing broadcast. Sugar, sirup, vinegar, alcohol, forage, fuel, grain, these are the possibilities of the plant in Western Kansas; cane may prove as useful to us as the bamboo is to the Chinese.

We need a machine which will cut cane, one row at a time and deliver it in bundles. It is not a difficult mechanical problem and requires no great inventive genius, but merely an adaptation of devices now in use to suit that work. Cane manufacturers would give golden ducats for such a machine, because cutting several hundred acres of cane is expensive and requires a large force. Stock owners would give silver shovels for it because it would nearly insure an easy supply of food. Please advertise this want and oblige,  
Yours truly,  
A. A. D.

Bavaria, Kansas.

### A Kansas Letter.

COL. COLMAN: The Northern Cane Industry has taken a decided boom, this season, in Kansas. No large mills are being put up; a number of substantial small ones are being erected, and a large acreage already planted and up nicely.

I have been manufacturing sirup for quite a number of years, and while I have made mistakes, have been rewarded with some success. I get a little discouraged sometimes, when reading the RURAL WORLD, and discovering the success obtained by some writers with one year's experience. One may surpass his neighbors by reason of better machinery or location, but why almost all the small fry like myself should surpass all his neighbors is rather a puzzle to me. One may readily excel that numbskull called man, but to beat that busy little fellow, the honey bee, who, since the creation has withstood competition, is rather too incredulous for me to readily accept.

I have always had the best machinery that money would buy, and have only succeeded in meriting my share of public patronage. Have this year planted and engaged 100 acres of cane for this season's work. My early planted cane did not come well so harrowed and replanted. I plant with a Challenge one horse drill which does excellent work, dropping from three to four seeds to the row. Some one asks why the sugar that he makes, colors the tea. Tell him to defeat with lime, and he will have no cause to complain on that score.

P. S. M.

Independence, Kas., May 5th, 1883.

Ben Perley Poore, the well-known Washington correspondent of numerous Eastern papers, and a man of high standing and of great literary culture, and one who takes much interest in agricultural matters, thus writes of the new appointee as Chief Chemist of the Agricultural department:

Commissioner Loring has filled the important position of chemist of the Department of Agriculture by the appointment of Harvey W. Wiley of Indiana. Dr. Wiley was born and reared on an Indiana farm, and is a graduate of Hanover College, the oldest institution of learning in that State. There he pursued his first scientific studies under the direction of Dr. J. W. Scott, the venerable father-in-law of Senator Harrison. After pursuing a course in medicine and graduating therein, Dr. Wiley entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1873. He was at once appointed professor of chemistry in Butler University at Indianapolis, and on the opening of the State Agricultural College at Lafayette in 1874 he became professor of chemistry in that institution. He has been there

ever since, with the exception of one year spent in pursuing chemical studies in Europe. During the past few years Dr. Wiley has devoted most of his time to sugar analysis, and has published several papers on this subject in the scientific journals of this country and Europe. For the past two years he has been selected as the expert and scientific adviser of the Mississippi Valley Cane-growers' Association.

Dr. Wiley is in perfect sympathy with the efforts which are making to place the sugar industry of the country on a sound financial and scientific basis. Three years ago the office of State Chemist was created by the Legislature of Indiana, and Dr. Wiley appointed to the position. In this office, which was created in the interest of agriculture, he has been brought into intimate relations with the advanced farmers of the State, and has been one of the chief lecturers at the various farmers' institutes and agricultural meetings held at the capital and in the different counties, etc.

Commissioner Loring has established the following programme of work in the Chemical Division of the Patent Office, with the approbation of Dr. Wiley:

1. All work will be systematized, and carried on in the interest of practical agriculture and allied industries.

2. The work in cereals and sugar, which the department has already prosecuted to such a favorable extent, will be continued and enlarged.

3. An especial line of investigation will be undertaken in the interest of dairy farming.

4. An especial investigation will be prosecuted on the effect of fertilizers on the tobacco and cotton plants.

5. Examination of soils at all experimental stations that will co-operate in the work will be undertaken; the seed furnished them will be carefully analyzed, and afterwards the crop examined. In this way the effect of soil and climate on the composition of the crops will be investigated in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner. Other lines of the work will be undertaken as soon as the above are well under way.

It is to be hoped that with the cordial relations existing between the commissioner and the chemist that this important bureau of the Department of Agriculture will be of great practical utility to the agriculturists of the country. If the above programme is carried out, it certainly will be, and it is to be hoped that a number of vexed questions which it embraces will be definitely settled.

Yours truly,  
A. A. D.

Bavaria, Kansas.

### Notes—Correspondence.

—Will some of your readers please inform me what I shall do with my Kitteninny blackberry canes? They come up in bunches, from 10 to 50 in a bunch; leaves slightly curled, thornless, and seem to be affected with some kind of yellow fungi. They make a good growth, but winter kill, and never bear any fruit. Please answer through the columns of the RURAL, and oblige—J. G. B., Murrayville, Ill.

—Those who are about to attend the great Shortland sales of the Jackson County Breeders, at Kansas City, next week, will do well to notice the advertisement of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Running as it does through a number of counties in Illinois and many of the very best counties of central Missouri, an opportunity is afforded farmers of seeing some of the most highly cultivated farms in the West. Their accommodations moreover are the most complete to be found on any railroad in the west. They make excellent time, and have the reputation of being one of the safest roads in the country.

—Mr. David A. Watts, of Sumner, Ill., a breeder of Poland-China hogs, announces in this issue a fine lot of pigs ready for shipment. His stock has taken over one hundred premiums in Illinois and Indiana and fifteen sweepstakes. As those who order first will be likely to get best served, those who want good pigs should get in their orders at once.

—Will you please tell me how far apart to plant beans and the best way to plant them, and oblige—New Subscriber..... We usually plant them in rows 2½ feet apart, and the hills about a foot apart in the row. Drop about five or six beans to the hill. They need cultivation several times during the summer and a couple of hoeings. After the pods begin to turn in the fall, pull the stalks, and stack them up as high as you can around long stakes stuck in the ground, where they should remain till thoroughly dry, and then thresh them.

—Please tell me through the RURAL WORLD how to tar corn to prevent the crows and blackbirds from pulling up my corn. They are doing me great damage. Please reply in your next issue.—A. H. T..... An Eastern farmer tells how he does it. He says: I pour hot water upon it when I am ready to plant, let it remain in the water about two minutes. Then pour off the water, and for every two quarts of corn stir in a piece of green tar, about the size of an acorn. The corn being warm melts the tar and every kernel is nicely varnished; then to separate the kernels, stir on a little corn meal; I never knew crows nor the corn worm to trouble corn served in this way.

—In reply to inquiry of H. C. H., Lindsay, I would say, I bought a Stubbs Evaporator made by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, last year. I made 2500 gallons good sirup on it in 32 days working ten hours per day. It is the

simplest and best evaporator I ever saw. It is very durable and easily operated; the sirup made on it was of a very superior quality.—Yours, R. Carson.

—W. A. Little, of Howard county, Mo., writes under date of May 14th, that wheat in that county will fall short of an average crop. Corn has come up badly and a large area planted over. The RURAL WORLD is a welcome weekly visitor, and we gather much valuable information from its pages.

—Seeing a history of the Embden Geese in your last issue, I write for more information, stating where they can be had and at what price, or what the eggs may be got for. An early answer will oblige, yours truly.—A. J. C. Sumner, Ills.

—If any of the readers of the RURAL WORLD has a good jack to sell, he would do well to advertise it, as I want one.—S. N. M., Watkins, Dade Co., Mo.

—The Perfect Road Cart advertised by L. B. Johns, Fort Wayne, Ind., a short time since, is a gem in its way. We have one and are much pleased with it. There is no gearing to get out of repair. If you have a skittish horse and he suddenly wheels round, he don't turn it over and spill you out. It is nice for ladies, children and gentlemen, and it is far safer to ride in than a buggy. Send for a catalogue to L. B. Johns, Fort Wayne, Ind.

—From the sitting of Plymouth Rock eggs sent from your office to me (Bonham, Texas.) I have nine beautiful chicks. I wish they had done a little better.—Charles Carlton..... Considering the long distance, the many accidents and uncertainties in hatching, we think you ought to be pretty well satisfied, instead of complaining.

—Wheat in Sedgewick county, Kas., looks bare, uneven and weedy. Oats fine, corn coming well where not planted too early; much to be planted yet for a large acreage will be planted. Grass fine for stock and much of it in this and Harvey counties.—J. C. H. S.

—Enclosed find some specimens of grass gathered growing wild below Fort Worth on the river bank. To me it resembles Kentucky blue grass, though I don't know how it could have got there, unless by washing from the city, where one or two parties are cultivating it to a limited extent. Please examine it and state in the RURAL WORLD what it is.—W. L. P..... This is what is called the Texas Blue Grass, a variety of the blue grass family which we thought the sample was. We sent it to Dr. Geo. Engelman, the noted botanist, and he writes as follows: "Mr. Pendleton's grass is certainly not *poa pratensis*, the real blue grass, but another species which from the very incomplete fragments, I cannot make out. He ought to send better ones with root, stalk, and leaves."

—I would very much like to know something of the different springs in Missouri, their location, surroundings and their effect on chronic diseases; will some one be so kind as to minutely describe any spring of his or her acquaintance? Want to know how any, or all, of the springs may be reached from St. Louis, the lowest and highest price at which board can be had, size and character of the town or village, and if the people are mostly poor, depending on boarding health seekers for a living, (as they do at Eureka), or is there a chance for persons of moderate means to partly support themselves at teaching, either school or music? Any information on any or all of the above points will be thankfully received by an Invalid..... We can find room for very short letters in reply to the questions found above.

—We have had a very dry, cold March. April has been cold and wet. Farmers are behind with their work; are seeding oats now and 'tis almost first of May. Some who plowed in the fall got oats sowed in March, but they took badly, are weedy and will be very uneven when harvest comes. Very few Irish potatoes have been planted, nor will there be many. Very little corn planted so far. Stock of all kinds is in good condition and in demand, especially horses and hogs; the supply of the latter is very limited, however, and if the people are mostly poor, depending on boarding health seekers for a living, (as they do at Eureka), or is there a chance for persons of moderate means to partly support themselves at teaching, either school or music? Any information on any or all of the above points will be thankfully received by an Invalid..... We can find room for very short letters in reply to the questions found above.

There is a fine prospect of fruit, both great and small. This is our year with apples, and there is plenty of bloom on the peach trees for an average crop. Strawberries are now in bloom and a large crop will be had if the weather does not become too dry. Blackberries and raspberries do not promise as well. It is thought we will have but a three-quarter crop of wheat; it is very thin on the ground and much of it will be taken by the weeds.—J. B. Matthews, Marietta.

### It Pays to Advertise in the Rural.

Please find enclosed ten dollars to pay for my poultry advertisement in the RURAL WORLD. Do not insert it any longer, as we have had all the orders we can fill, and we have had all our advertisement in the RURAL WORLD.—C. T. Stookey, Freeburg, Ill.







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May 17, 1883.

## Horticultural.

### Death of Adolphus Strauch.

This well known landscape gardener and superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, died April 25, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, which prostrated his vital energies to such a degree that death was inevitable. Mr. Strauch has been for many years the representative artist of rural improvement in and around the Queen City of the West, and his fame has spread quite justly over the entire United States. Spring Grove Cemetery, the finest and most artistically improved burying ground in the country, or, indeed, in the world, was the product of his genius. Employed in 1854 as the landscape gardener of the cemetery, he had to work his way through innumerable difficulties to the chief and undisputed superintendency, and the cemetery, under his artistic management, was made a lovely park and place of public resort for the citizens of Cincinnati. Though dead, his work still speaketh, and will continue, as in the past, a model well worthy of imitation by all the cities of the land. May his noble example, and hitherto inimitable pattern be not without a good lesson to our own home institution, beloved Bellefontaine.

### Top Grafting.

BY URICH M'HALL.

The necessity of top grafting is caused principally by a bad selection of trees from the nursery, a mistake common to both orchardists and farmers. Not knowing the adaptability of certain varieties to any particular locality, a selection is rarely made that is wholly correct, and after years of hope and patient toil, when the different kinds begin to bear, some are found that are poor in quality, shy in bearing and very unprofitable. How to convert these worthless varieties into profitable bearing trees is the subject of this paper. This may be speedily done by the simple method of "top grafting," which I shall lay before you in accordance with my experience for the last twenty years.

The idea of grafting is almost as old as man himself, having been practiced by the ancients, according to the Sacred Word, and the various methods are so well understood by fruit-growers that it is unnecessary to dwell upon the principles of the art. Top grafting should be done at the first indication of the expansion of the buds in the spring, or sooner rather than later. The top should be rounded off with a fine saw, leaving the tree somewhat umbrella-shaped, cutting away all the limbs alike, grafting those that will best maintain the symmetry of the tree, allowing a portion of the laterals or minor limbs on both grafted and ungrafted limbs to remain the first year. The object of this is to continue the growth of the tree and to shade the limbs from the hot sun of the summer months.

If the tree is depleted of all its leaf power but that which the new grafts afford, it will be very apt to sun-burn in much exposed parts. The growing laterals should be kept within bounds by pinching out the tender ends during the growing season thus encouraging the elongation of the grafts. By grafting the limbs as far out from the trunk as practicable it avoids the necessity of grafting any very large limbs and allows more grafts to the tree which speedily increases the leaf force, one of the most essential features in top grafting. Two grafts should be inserted in limbs an inch or more in diameter and one graft in smaller ones. The method most applicable in this case is "cleft grafting," which consists in sawing off the limbs and smoothing with a sharp knife and a blow with a mallet on a splitting knife opening the limb for the insertion of the graft. This last is done by shaping the graft, with three buds usually, to fit the opening in the limb; being careful the bark of the graft and the limb fit as nearly as possible. The graft having been inserted apply the wax for the purpose of excluding all weather which is done as follows: Take equal parts of bees-wax, resin and tallow (lard will do but in less proportion) and melt them together, and while in a liquid state immerse strips of cotton rags, well worn, so they will not offer much resistance to the growing parts, and apply as follows: On the large limbs apply two strips longitudinally immediately over the slit that contains the grafts, with a slit in the upper end to lap over the graft at the junction of graft and limb, and by pressure cause it to adhere closely around the graft and by a rubbing pressure cause the strip to adhere, covering the entire wound caused by inserting the graft. Then apply a broad strip abundantly saturated with the composition on top of the wound, pressing heavily to insure a good, secure covering; and to complete the process, wrap narrow strips horizontally over all to insure their adherence till the parts, tree and graft, have united. Small limbs with one graft are wrapped differently. By a rubbing pressure attach the strip of cotton just below the wound and continue to wrap upward in roofing style, completely preventing all avenues of air to the wound caused by inserting the graft. The strips of cotton should be well saturated with the liquid, to insure, by pressure, their firm adherence when applied. Strong paper will answer, with one side heavily waxed. The heat of the sun is generally sufficient to keep the wax in working order.

Remove all sprouts near the grafts as they appear. After the grafts have grown one year many of those laterals or inner limbs left for shade may be removed, and so on gradually till the grafts have become large enough to take command of the whole structure, when they will be bearing nicely. I would say, in conclusion, that it is unprofitable to graft old trees, say from twelve years and upwards, only for the purpose of testing new varieties speedily.

### The Lawyer Hardy.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: When your correspondent reported that his Lawyer apple trees were winter killed, it caused some uneasiness in my mind until I examined mine. I have 60 trees of this variety in orchard, five years planted, which are now all right with no visible effects of our hard winter. So I have not lost confidence in this new and interesting variety, though I consider it poor policy to invest so much money in any new, untried kinds.

I consider myself extremely fortunate also in another respect. My whole orchard of 800 trees came through the winter entirely unharmed, while most other orchards throughout our whole State are more or less damaged and some report a total loss. These losses however of fruit and winter wheat are nearly always over-stated. My orchard is on high ridge land, clay soil with very hard subsoil, and no cultivation for several years past. Although cultivation was stopped sooner than I designed, this no doubt checked the late growth which caused damage in other cases. My cherry trees are in full bloom and promise a full crop. Small fruits also look promising.

O. MOFFET.

### A Singular Season.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Our climate is certainly an interesting study. We hardly have a season without some remarkable phenomenon. One year it is remarked that we had no spring weather because "winter suddenly gave way to summer." But this season is a direct opposite. Our heavy snow last winter disappeared so gradually as to give us no high waters, and we had less mud than during any spring within my recollection. Unlike anything I ever saw before, we could plow as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and continue to do so up to date.

Our fruit buds are just beginning to push. Yesterday we found frost in a manure heap, and last Monday, the 23d, we had a snow storm. To seed wild flowers under a covering of snow denotes conflicting agencies. It has been a hard season on stock, but our fruit is not hurt yet by frost. In view of our hard winter, late and dry spring, we are hopefully looking for a good crop.

O. MOFFET.

Columbus, Ia., April 30, 1883.

### Cultivation of Grasses.

EDITOR HUSBANDMAN:—During the year past there has been much said upon the subject of grasses. Grass is the most important crop for the agriculturist in this section, therefore, the subject is one that may be discussed with profit to the farming interest.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion about the different kinds of grasses best adapted to different soils. There is probably a greater diversity of opinion about orchard grass than upon any other variety. I apprehend this diversity is all owing to the difference in soils.

My neighbor owning one of the best pieces of bottom land for grass or corn in the State, sowed a piece with orchard grass to test it on this land. It caught good, but did not make an extraordinary growth for the quality of land—not over three feet. The yield might have been two tons to the acre. He cut it rather late, I thought, to make the best quality of hay, but the aftermath was not what I expected; very little of it headed out the second time. It was pastured moderately in the fall, not close. The following season it failed almost entirely, very little made its appearance, and that appeared more like the aftermath the year previous than like the first seeding. He plowed it up soon, our native grasses coming in, June grass, red-top, fescue, &c.

Across the road I had a meadow seeded with timothy, June clover, fescue, red-top, and Kentucky blue-grass seed, sown among dent corn after hoeing the last time, in part with spring wheat. On the wheat land nothing was sown but timothy and June clover—four quarts of clover, six quarts of timothy per acre. On this land the clover runs out in about two years. There is a little less than seventeen acres that I mowed. Last year I cut over thirty-five tons on the first mowing, and cut five or six tons the second mowing. This is somewhat guess-work. Last year I resolved to know. When the timothy was in bloom, and nothing else was to be seen but the timothy, I cut and put it into the barn for four days. I have just had it pressed for market. It weighs forty tons seventeen hundred and thirty-five pounds without wood, except a pine lath on which to mark the weights. This is made land by the wash of the creek, overflows sometimes in the winter sometimes in the summer, if we have a heavy freshet.

I attribute the failure of the orchard-grass on this land to the excess of water at a season of the year when the roots of this grass require air. This land has never had a load of manure or an ounce of fertilizer put on it.

I have a standing offer of fourteen dollars per ton for my hay. All the hay buyers here are anxious to get it because it is so clean and bright. All concede it will sell in New York for first quality.

I seeded twelve acres last spring with Mr. Batchelor's mixed seed, sowed the quantity he advised, it caught splendidly. I am impressed there is too much seed to do well, and shall watch it carefully and report faithfully.

M. B. JARVIS.

Canastota, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1883.

### Tomato Culture.

[For the Farmer and Manufacturer.] Perhaps no other garden vegetable has grown more or faster in public favor than the tomato. It is one of the most profitable garden crops, if cultivated right and got to market early.

I have made tomato culture a special study for the last six or seven years, endeavoring to grow the earliest and best tomatoes. I would get all the new varieties I could to test, cultivating them in the best way according to my knowledge and judgment to make the vines produce the earliest and nearest perfect fruit. I will give the mode of cultivating that I have found to be the best and most profitable way yet.

Start the plants in a hot-bed; sow the seeds in a box large enough to hold the required number of plants wanted; sow in this box in rows one or two inches apart the seeds thick, and insert in the hot bed up to the top. When the plants have grown to six leaves, transplant to another hot bed four inches apart. Notice that the beds are the same or near the

same temperature. The transplanting is done to give the plants more room and give them abundance of roots. The plants should be hardened by taking off all cover, or if sash is used, raise them of a warm clear day. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to the open ground. Break the ground deep and work it mellow, mixing with the soil all the manure that can be spared from other crops, for the richer the soil, if it is warm, the better. Mark off the rows five feet apart, put one or two shovelfuls of rich, well-rotted manure every three feet in the rows, working it well with the soil, and set the plant some deeper than it was in the bed. Before taking the plants up, wet the bed thoroughly, and take up as much soil with the plant as you can. Set in cloudy weather, if you can, if the weather is warm. The least check the plants receive the better. As soon as they start to grow, begin to cultivate them. Cultivate the balk, or space between the rows, deep and thoroughly, raking the ground level. Cultivate every three days, if the weather will admit. Remember, tillage is earliness! Tillage is manure!

As soon as the laterals or suckers appear keep them off. At the second or third cultivation top-dress the ground with hen manure and work it in the soil. If you have but little hen manure, just put it around the hills. Keep the vines nicely and well tied up to stakes. As soon as the fruit begins to form, go through the vines and keep all imperfect, deformed fruit off and all laterals. Imperfect fruit injures the sale if you are early. Sell by the number, three to five cents each. Sell to the consumer; they are the ones that will appreciate nice fruit, and will pay for it too.

As soon as the fruit is grown let the suckers alone; they will give you fruit later. Varieties: Perfecto, Paragon, or Acme, is very nice, but I prefer the two first.

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

Greenville, Ky.

### A Garden Farm in Louisiana.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives the following description of the large truck farm of Major Austin W. Rountree, Jefferson parish, Louisiana: The farm is situated at a point made by a bend in the river thirteen miles up the Mississippi, and contains about 175 acres in all, 75 of which are cultivated in oranges. It is the largest truck farm in the South making a specialty of cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes, the greater portion going to Chicago.

Orange trees, at present, 7,200 in number, 6,000 of which will be bearing this year. Besides the ordinary varieties, he has 2,500 mandarin trees. And yet, notwithstanding the extent of the place, and the variety of the products, so admirably is everything arranged and conducted that the entire work is effectually done by a force of not more than 20 or 25 colored hands, and generally makes from 800 to 900 barrels of cucumbers and 6,000 to 8,000 boxes tomatoes annually. He will make about 170,000 heads of cabbage this year, grown in a plot covering 40 acres. Besides these staple products, a considerable portion of ground is devoted to the cultivation of strawberries, cauliflowers, peaches, grapes, etc., for family use. There is also an apiary with an annual production of eight or ten barrels of honey.

His tomatoes have sold in Chicago as high as \$3 a box or \$9 a bushel, and are in very great demand. All the packing, whether of fruits or vegetables, is done in the packing house situated conveniently near the river. It is a two-story wooden building, 110 feet long and 40 feet wide, the lower floor being devoted to packing, the upper to the box shop or factory.

In order to keep the labor judiciously employed, the first half of the year, from January to July, is devoted entirely to the market garden industry. By the first of July the crops are all gathered and shipped and the whole place sowed down in a cow peas as a fertilizer. The only work carried on during the summer is the propping up of trees, making hay, and putting the place in order. Then from the first of July to the first of September, in the language of the jovial proprietor, "we all take a holiday, a big rest, and go wandering up and down all over the country hunting up some fun." These two months comprise the only period of repose in the calendar of the place. By the first of September plowing the vines under is begun and everything got in readiness for the spring crops. About the first of October the gathering of oranges is begun and finished by the first of January.

### Growing Grapes.

I can recommend the following plan for growing a successful vineyard: Select a high location; mark out the rows eight feet apart. Commencing, say, on the east side, lay off four rows eight feet apart, then leave a space of ten feet in width, to be followed with four rows as before and space of ten feet. The rows should be north and south, and the vines of such varieties as Concord, Moore's Early and Worden, should be planted twelve feet apart in the row. Lady and Delaware may be planted closer, say eight feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly with a row of potatoes between the vines. After the first year stretch two wires over the row, one, two and the other three and a half feet above the ground. Train the vines as so they can easily be laid down and covered with earth in autumn or with some kind of mulch. After the frost is out in spring, lift the vines and fasten to the wires, cultivating thoroughly as before. If this plan is adhered to, every man, woman and child, can have a bountiful supply of the health-giving grape.—Silas Wilson, Atlantic.

Celery seed should be sown just as soon as the ground will admit, say by the 15th or 20th of April, then the plants thinned a month later, those removed being planted elsewhere. The plants should be kept constantly growing, as any check would make them run to seed, and this evil has become more troublesome than it used to be. Aside from checking, the tendency to run to seed was brought about by trying to raise seed too early. The old custom of setting the plants in a trench to draw them up without sprouts has been abandoned, and now the plants are started on level ground, and earth is not thrown up around them until the time for bleaching in the fall, and then it is done all at once. The ordinary method of keeping celery is in a pit from six to twelve feet wide, lined with planks, which are kept apart by a brace. It should be covered with boards having a slope of one inch to the foot, and these with whatever kind of litter may be most convenient.

The Arlington growers use dried eel grass forest leaves are good. The celery must be cooled off before placed in the pit, and the temperature must be as near freezing as possible. If there is frost on the underside of the boards, but not in the pit, it will be about right. If too warm it must be aired, but if not too warm, it is better not to air it. The atmosphere of a cellar is too dry. The atmosphere of the best way is to dig a trench in the ground and stand the plants upright in it and cover with the earth and boards, to shed the water, and the whole with litter a foot deep and two or three wider than the trench, to keep it from freezing. It is some trouble to get at the celery when the litter is frozen, but it is worth while for so great a delicacy.

### Pears for the Southern States.

At the late meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, at New Orleans, Mr. W. H. Cassell, of Canton, Mississippi, made the following remarks as to pears for the South: "For general purposes, the best is Duchess d'Angouleme. For market, only Bartlett, and perhaps Howell. Seckel is small and tardy in bearing, but very healthy; Doyenne Boussock good—also Juliette, though rather small; Winter Nellis, good, but often sheds its leaves and fails to ripen; Buffum, good but tardy; Lawrence and Rostree, excellent; Easter Beurre, fine, but rots; Alencon keeps well, but not worth keeping; White Doyenne and Beurre Gifford, quite first-rate, but the fruit cracks; Urbaniste, excellent, but lacks color—tree grows finely; Beurre d'Alencon, valueless; Flemish Beauty, hardy, but tree not reliable. For six or eight years, would name Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Juliette, Howell, Buffum, and perhaps Kirkland, or perhaps Boussock."

### Labels for Orchards.

Many ingenious contrivances for attaching the names to fruit trees are described in European journals, and in some in this country. They are more or less complex and costly, and in all of them a wire loop is attached to the label for suspending it to the branch. The constant motion caused by wind gradually wears out this wire, which rarely lasts more than a few years, or if it does it is liable to cut into the growing branch. A much cheaper and better label is made of scrap zinc, cut into strips a few inches long, half or three-fourths of an inch wide at one end, and half as wide at the other. The name is simply written on the wider end with a common lead pencil when moist, and this writing will last years. The other end is coiled once around the branch, and the thing is done. As the branch grows the coil expands, and no harm is done to the bark.—Co. Gent.

### CHAFF.

The Crow Indians have become civilized enough to bale up rocks with their hay.—Detroit Free Press.

When you want a real choice thing, get Wise's Aye's Celery for your carriage.

We frequently hear the expression, "bee in a bonnet." Who ever saw a bonnet without a B in it?—Boston Star.

Of course you are not superstitious, and never place any reliance in signs, but here is a sign you always believe in—

Mr. John Guerdan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Our customers report Brown's Iron Bitters fully up to the representations."

The poor man with an idea of poverty is no worse off than a rich man with a poverty of ideas.—Boston Transcript.

Strange that people will suffer with dull feelings and the blues when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator.

The sunshine of spring is beautiful, except when it rests upon the napless gloss of a well-worn broadcloth coat.—N. O. Picayune.

Weak lungs, splitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., or Buffalo, N. Y.

It is reported that Fred Gebhardt is losing his mind. He will not miss it, and the finder of it will be no richer thereby.—Norr. Herald.

A Tennessee schoolmaster kissed the girls as a punishment, and before the term was out he had women of forty-five joining the school.—Boston Post.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and fill up the weakness of all kinds, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and endorsed by physicians.

Fools live long. They are exempt from insanity, softening of the brain, brain fever and many other diseases that take off useful persons.—N. O. Picayune.

By land or sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will cleanse the bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

A certain shoemaker of Lynn having been divorced four times, has just married his fifth wife, and people are now advising him to look to his last.—Boston Post.

In a decline.—Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the cemetery. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Of all druggists. Mrs. Mary Hinson, Mont.

"I always stand by my principles," said the ward politician. "I don't see any need of that," remarked Foggy; "there's no danger of anybody stealing them."—Boston Transcript.

It has been discovered that Butler is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lowell, Mass., but it is evident that he has not improved his opportunities.—Burlington Hawkeye.

A strange inscription in a cemetery is as follows: "This stone was raised by Sarah's lord, Not Sarah's virtues to record. For they're well known to all the town—But it was raised to keep Sarah down."

We don't know what all Sarah had, but we venture to say that if Sarah had had Hunt's Remedy, she would not have had the Diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs keep people down even more effectually than monuments, but Hunt's Remedy is the great healer that overcomes these diseases, and lifts men up to health and vigor. Many a man who is in a fair way to have a monument in some cemetery within a year, would have, like Hezekiah of old, a new lease of life by taking Hunt's Remedy.

A New York paper says: "Death has been busy in high places this year." This is an elegant way of referring to the many executions which have recently taken place.—Boston Transcript.

The best and cheapest car starter is sold by Borden, Sellick & Co., St. Louis, Mo. With it, one man can move a loaded car.

Everything seems to move in a circle. While, for instance, the lawyers are looking for authorities, the authorities are looking up the criminal, and the criminal in his turn has to look up the lawyers.—Boston Transcript.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.—Christian World, London, Eng.

## DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc. The use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

**DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,** A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

**Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.**

**A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

It neutralizes all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating in the air, and in the throat or on the person. A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally. **J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.** MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA. Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottle, \$1.

## THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it has been tested, it is proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering people to use their stuff instead of Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style and name is, and especially those with the words "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing to the word of a dealer or agent. Beware against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

## SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Manfield, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great nervousness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have now taken one bottle, and I feel a great deal better. I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the king of medicines.

JOHN K. ALLENDALE.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

Ayer's Pills are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a sufferer from Headache, and your Pills are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

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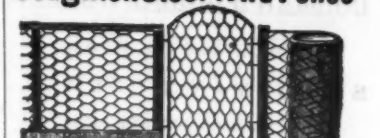
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## Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Wire-Wire Fence. It will stand up to pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with cotton or oil, or painted, it will last a long time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wire, is the best. It is the only fence that will stand up to pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with cotton or oil, or painted, it will last a long time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wire, is the best. It is the only fence that will stand up to pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with cotton or oil, or painted, it will last a long time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wire, is the best. It is the only fence that will stand up to pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with cotton or oil, or painted, it will last a long time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wire, is the best. It is the only fence that will stand up to pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with cotton or oil, or painted, it will last a long time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial,



## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

READERS OF THE RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

THERE will be a meeting at the office of the RURAL WORLD, on Tuesday, May 22nd, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of the Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen of St. Louis and vicinity, to make arrangements for the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, which is to be held in St. Louis on the twentieth of June. It is customary to extend all proper courtesies to brethren from a distance, and we hope St. Louis will not be backward in making all proper arrangements for the meeting, which we expect will be the largest ever held by the association. We want our brothers from a distance when they return home to retain pleasing recollections of St. Louis. We would be glad to see a large attendance, and hope as many of our neighboring nurserymen will attend the meeting on the 22nd inst. as possible, to assist in perfecting proper arrangements.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS claims three-fourths of a crop of peaches. At other points in the State there is evidently not enough to meet the local demand.

SAMUEL JEWETT, of Independence, Mo., has an advertisement of his sheep in this issue worthy of the attention of all who would get pure registered Spanish Merino sheep.

THE prospect for a pear crop is very slim indeed. We have been examining a good many pear trees and find scarcely any fruit. The apple crop, too, is not as large as we anticipated.

THE South has now almost ready for market the largest crop of Irish potatoes she has ever produced. A portion of the crop is already figuring among the speculators, as they are selling freely for June delivery, at prices ranging at \$2 00 to \$2 75 per barrel, according to location, etc. Procuring packages proves to be tedious and expensive work, as cooper shops are exceedingly scarce throughout the South.

THE peach orchards of Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland have just about done blooming, but it is entirely too soon to predict the amount of the peach crop of the East. There is a critical season before them the next few weeks. A few cold nights or freezes within that time would render the outlook exceedingly gloomy for the fruit growers of the East, and they are at present hoping for the best. The trees were very recently covered with bloom, and fruit buds are plenty in every orchard.

ARKANSAS is now in the midst of her strawberry season. From two to three car-loads of strawberries come to St. Louis commission houses daily from the growers in that State. The fruit suffers by comparison with that from Kentucky, Tennessee and Southeast Missouri. The Arkansas fruit this season is neither very large nor firm, and catches but little of the fancy figures prevailing for fine fruit. A few of the earliest shipments looked fair, but the quality of the fruit does not improve as the season progresses.

FRUIT-CANNING establishments appear to be paying in the West and South where they are established. The one built a year ago at Judsonia, Ark., proved so remunerative to the projectors that they are erecting another, at Beebe, Ark. The goods sell readily, having been well received by the public. A Little Rock firm takes all the goods turned out at Judsonia at Baltimore prices, less freight. Within a year several more such establishments will doubtless be ready to receive the surplus products of the fruit and vegetable growers.

THERE is much need of rain in the vicinity of St. Louis. Corn that has been planted for three weeks is hardly showing itself, on account of the dry cold season. Oats, wheat and grass and garden vegetables all need rain. We never saw the vegetable gardens so backward at this season of the year. Strawberries will be two or three weeks later than usual, though there is a promise of a big yield. The St. Louis market is abundantly supplied with strawberries from the States south of us, and strawberries and cream, and strawberry shortcake are very common luxuries now.

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.

The eighth annual meeting of this Association will be held in the City of St. Louis, Mo., commencing Wednesday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing three days.

We have had promise of a large attendance from all parts of the United States, and especially from the South—St. Louis being so accessible. The leading men in the business are always present at each of our meetings, and great good has been the result.

The objects of the Association are, 1st. To afford the members an opportunity to cultivate personal acquaintance.

2nd. The discussion of subjects of practical interest to the trade.

Specimens of Fruits, Flowers, seeds, Plants, Implements, etc., are solicited for exhibition.

Hotel accommodations will be ample and excellent at reduced rates, special arrangements to this effect having been made with the leading hotels in the city.

Reduced rates on railroads to members going to and returning from the meeting have already been secured on many of the roads, and most of the roads leading into St. Louis will undoubtedly grant us the same.

## OUTLINE PROGRAMME.

The following among other subjects will be discussed: New varieties of Fruits, Trees, Plants, etc.; Implements and labor saving devices, etc.; Methods of culture, grading, packing, etc.; Transportation; Taxation, etc.

The following among others will address the meeting:

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., on the newer ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

P. J. Berkmans, Augusta, Ga.

A. W. Webber, Nashville, Tenn., Value of Associated Effort.

T. V. Munson, Dennison, Tex., The successful ornamental trees and shrubs for Northern Texas.

H. H. Sanford, Thomasville, Ga., History of the Le Conte Pear.

Peter Henderson, New York.

H. B. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y., on Roses.

Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa, on Russian Fruits.

The usual arrangements will be made for the entertainment of visitors. The Great Bridge, Zoological Gardens, Shaw's Botanic Gardens, and the fine parks, will be objects of interest to visitors. Arrangements are under way for an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, and while it cannot yet be positively promised, yet it is likely to be made. Any further information can be secured by addressing any of the officers.

## NORMAN J. COLMAN,

St. Louis, Mo., President.

A. W. WEBBER,

Nashville, Tenn., Vice-President.

D. WILMOT SCOTT,

Galena, Illinois, Secretary.

A. R. WHITNEY,

Franklin Grove, Ills., Treasurer.

## "THE YEAR BOOK OF COMMERCE."

We have received a copy of the "Year Book of the Commercial, Banking and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis," published by S. F. Howe & Co., under subscription of the business men of this city. A first glance at the title would lead one to suppose that the work is identical with the ordinary annual report of the Merchants' Exchange; but this would be erroneous. The work contains all the leading statistics of the Exchange report, besides which it gives a complete review of numberless interests on which that report is entirely silent. Indeed it is full of information that will prove exceedingly valuable to every country merchant, dealer or newspaper man who either has or intends having transactions with St. Louis. There is not a line of advertising between its covers, the space being entirely occupied with carefully prepared and succinctly related facts of interest to business men, and the publishers inform us that copies can be obtained, free of charge, on application to any prominent business house in this city.

We have received the following invitation:

Dr. and Mrs. Parker request your presence at the marriage of their sister Nellie on Wednesday, May 16, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m., Independence, Mo., Philo D. Jewett, Nellie M. Draper.

That means of course that Philo is going to be married, and we very much regret that we cannot at this very busy season respond to Dr. Draper's request. As the eldest son of our old friend Samuel Jewett, we can but wish Philo a happy marriage and a prosperous business career, and the amiable, handsome and accomplished Miss Draper all that fancy can picture or hope inspire. Philo has, we learn, just purchased a farm within a few miles of his father, and will at once enter upon the business to which he has been educated, with a good flock of registered Merino sheep.

Why did not such weather prophets as Tice, Vennor & Co., when they made up their almanacs for this year, tell us that we were going to have one of the latest, coldest and most backward springs we have had for a long time. If they had done this, and given the reason on which they based their predictions, they might have immortalized themselves. Failing to do it, they show that they know no more about what the weather is going to be than other folks, and that they are humbugs of the first water by pretending to do what they know they cannot do. There is, however, some cause for this unusually late spring. What is it?

## attle Yard.

## The Jackson County Breeders Sale.

In Jackson county, Missouri, there is a large number of wealthy farmers and business men, engaged in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, and has been for fifteen or twenty years, and it comes as natural to them to have the best that is to be had for money as it does to eat their dinners.

It is not only the "banner" county of the State, but if we are not vastly astray in our reckoning the second county in point of highly bred Bates cattle in the United States. Our columns this week, bear abundant evidence of this fact as will be seen by the following notices and our advertising pages.

Their sale will take place at Kansas City, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of next week, and in the introduction to their catalogue they make the following announcement:

The gentlemen composing this Association and making this sale, are closely identified with the Breeders of the West, and have tried to study and know the wants of Western Cattle Raisers. Their aim has been for fifteen years improvement, and they have used only the best blood and best individual animals. Every animal offered is registered or eligible to registry. No diseased or barren animals will be offered if known.

## Seth Ward and Son's Sale.

Among the many who will sell with the Jackson County Missouri breeders at Kansas City next week as per advertisement in this issue, no one herd will claim or receive more attention than that of Seth Ward & Son. Their farm is within a mile or so of Westport near Kansas City, and on it is one of the best herds of highly bred cattle to be found in the West, the majority of them being representatives of Bates' best families.

Mr. Ward has spared no expense in the selection and purchase of the animals forming the foundation of his herd, whether male or female, and to-day it is known throughout the country as second to none in point of high breeding or of individual merit. To secure what he wanted he has selected from the best herds of Canada, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and New York, and many of his breeding animals have been purchased for thousands of dollars, even since the drop in shorthorn prices.

As an illustration of this we note the bull at the head of his herd. Oxford of Vinewood 3rd 33427 of the Bates Oxford tribe, was by Oxford Geneva 33407 out of imported Lady of Oxford by 9th Duke of Geneva, g. d. 13th Lady of Oxford by Baron of Oxford (33371) gr. g. d. 7th Lady of Oxford by 6th Duke of Thorndale (23794) etc. This is recognized the world over as the purest Oxford bull now living. And when such a sire is found at the head of a herd consisting of the highly bred Bates families as Aldridge Dukes, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Dukes, Hudson Dukes, Minas, Constances, Hilpas, Darlings, Craggs, Rose of Sharnon, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barringtons, Rosas and Young Marys, no Shorthorn breeder familiar with the herd books will need one word of comment to convince him that this is a very choice bred herd, or that in their sale will be found some of the best things to be offered at public sale this year.

They will offer in the sale of the Jackson county breeders about forty head consisting of fourteen males and twenty-three females. Special attention is requested to two offerings of very highly bred bulls, fitted as they are not only by their excellence of pedigree but also for superior individual merit to head the best herds in the country. We refer to:

BELL DUKE GENEVA 37671, red with white marks, calved July 24th, 1880, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva 23344, dam Bell Duchess by 6th Duke of Geneva, g. d. Lady Bell 4th, by 2nd Duke of Aldridge (18600) g. g. d. imp. Filbert by 2nd Cleveland Lad (3048) &c., and to

OXFORD BELL DUKE 36404, red with white marks, calved Aug. 12th, 1878, by Oxford Geneva 33407, dam Bell Duchess by 6th Duke of Geneva &c., as the last. Bell Duchess the dam of these two bulls is now 12 years old and a regular breeder and looks good yet for several more calves.

These two, with the other good offerings in Messrs Ward and Son's Catalogue will attract the attention of the best breeders in the country many of whom will be ambitious to get a few of the plums found in the sale. There is not a barren cow in their herd and the great majority of their offering will be young things.

## Wm. T. Hearne's Herd and Sale.

This gentleman has been well known for many years in Kentucky as one of the best breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the State, his farm having been located four miles from Lexington where we have seen his herd many times and attended his sales. Very few breeders in that State could make a better average in point of prices than he, because the families bred by him and the bulls used were always at the top.

Some three or four years ago he purchased a farm and settled at Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo., bringing with him a very choice herd of his best Shorthorn cattle.

In conjunction with the Jackson County breeders he will sell at Kansas City next week fifty head of excellently well bred animals, as will be seen by the following families: Imp. Dew Drops, Amelias, Josephines, Marys, Cleopatras, Jessamines, Barringtons, Rosas, Motts, Rosamonds, Daisies, Lady Carolines, Newtonian, Rosy Morns, Daphnes, Maudes, Pearlites, Young Marys, Rose of Sharnon, Welcomes, Adelades, Amelias, Isabelas, Rosemarys, &c. &c., topped by such bulls as Breadalbane (Crickshank's Butterfly tribe) 4th Duke of Winfield 8048, 4th Duke of Acklen

47851, Baron Gwynne 2nd 6128, 32nd Duke of Aldridge 8351, Oxford Bell Duke 36404, 7th Duke of Oneida 14056, Dick Taylor 2nd 16637, Victor 28086, 2nd Oxford of Vinewood 33426, Treble Duke 18465, Duettes Airdrie Duke 43306, Red Mazurka 10404, Prince of Woodford 1345, 5th Duke of Vinewood 32443, Sharnon Duke 5th 10494, Duke Renick 35543, Count Wild Eyes 33072, London Duke 43rd, Poppys 2nd Duke 30590, &c. &c.

These will convey to Shorthorn breeders an idea of the splendid breeding of Mr. Hearne's herd, and when to this is added the fact that he is a good feeder and very successful as a breeder, seldom if ever slipping a calf, our readers will realize that what he has to offer will be a first class lot of cattle and worthy of the confidence and attention of all who wish to buy. Personally Mr. Hearne is a very popular breeder, a just and upright man, and his sale will be conducted with scrupulous exactness.

## M. W. Anderson's Herd.

This gentleman though not one of the largest breeders in Jackson county, has a very choice and a splendidly bred herd. A member of the well known banking house of Chiles Anderson Banking Company he has ample means to indulge a fine taste for and a well trained judgment of thoroughbred cattle, hence, not only will his pedigrees be found of the choicest but his individual animals of the very best.

His ambition is to possess a herd of the best Bates families known either in the United States or in England and this he has gratified to a very large extent as will be seen by this report. In his herd are found thirty five breeding cows and nearly twenty calves.

At the head of the herd he has one of the most highly bred Bates bulls to be found anywhere, viz: Kirklevington Duke 2nd 32980 A. H. B. He was bred by B. B. Groom, sired by the 4th Duke of Winfield 8048, dam imported Kirklevington Rose (imported by B. B. Groom) by Earl of Gloster (21644) grand dam Kirklevington 14th by 4th Duke of Oxford (11387) g. d. Kirklevington 7th by Earl Derby (10177). Any one conversant with pedigrees will discover in this one of the best bred Kirklevingtons in the United States of England and we may add that his pedigree is not one whit better than his individuality or breeding of that purpose. The bull used on his herd previous to the purchase of Kirklevington Duke 2nd was Ashland Airdrie 3rd 21970 of the Bates Fletcher tribe, by Ashland Airdrie 2nd 9451 out of Lady Bates of Vinewood by Derby Duke 7803 &c., &c.

These have been used on a herd of cattle in which are found such animals as the following: Of the Craggs family 8th Duke of Winfield by the Duke of Winfield 8047 A. H. B. bred by A. G. Brace, of New York, dam 4th Duchess of Winfield by Duke of Richmond 3888 by imported Duke of Portland 1482. This is esteemed one of the finest short horns in the State of Missouri and one of the purest Bates bred animals living and it would hardly require a second glance to convince any one of it.

Wild Eyes Craggs 2nd bred by T. C. Anderson by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445, dam Oxford Countess of Hillhurst by 2nd Compton Lord Wild Eyes of the Bates Wild Eyes tribe.

Wild Eyes Craggs bred by same by imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34069, dam Oxford Countess of Hillhurst as above.

Duchess Craggs bred by same by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445 dam Oxford Countess 4th by the Baronet 11057. This celebrated Craggs family is one of great value not only for its rich array of the most fashionable blood but for its great worth as individuals. Mr. George Fox in making his selections from the best families to place in his herd in England took a daughter of Oxford Countess 2nd bred by Exported Lord Oxford 5093 bred by Samuel Thorne the dam of Oxford Countess 4th as above. Bulls of this tribe have been sold for as much as \$5000 while it was not uncommon 4 years ago to sell the females at from two to four thousand dollars each, and an average has been made at sales of eight head of over \$2000 each.

Of the Place tribe we can quote but one, Peach Blossom 11th, bred by T. C. Anderson by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445 bred by B. B. Groom, dam imported Peach Blossom 8th bred by Thomas Bell—the herdsman and successor of Thomas Bates—she by 8th Duke of York—a pure Bell Bates (28480.) The Place family was bred at Kirklevington by Mr. Bates, is well known and justly esteemed as one of his best. A cow of this family sold at Beattie and Miller's sale June 16th 1865 for \$3000 and her calf for \$2200, and a sister of the same at Groom's sale brought \$5100 and there are a few of the tribe of interest.

Another splendid specimen of Bates' breeding is Barrington Loo, bred by T. C. Anderson, by Barrington Duke 37662 bred by B. B. Groom, dam Hillhurst Loo bred by M. H. Cochrane, she by Oxford of Vinewood (33425). Barrington Duke is a pure Bates Barrington by the pure (827) 14th Duke of Thorndale 8031 S. H. R. that sold for \$17,900.

Of the Bates Hart tribe he has Udra 8th bred by General S. Meredith & Son by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872 bred by R. A. Alexander, dam Udra 4th, bred by A. Conger, England, she by Miss Belvidere's son (10495). The Hart tribe was esteemed one of the very best of Mr. Bates' breeding, some of them going to the herds of the Duke of Devonshire and Col. Kingscote two of the best breeders in England; and Udra 8th is an excellent representative of that very choice family.

Baroness Acorn (imported) is another magnificent cow, got by imported 30th Duke of Oxford (33713) bred by the Duke of Devonshire, dam Oxford Annette bred by George Fox, dam 22nd Duke of Oxford (31000) also bred by the Duke of Devonshire. It is a well known fact that the original ancestor Acorn in this pedigree was a full sister to the original ancestors of the celebrated Craggs and Kirklevington families and that the ancestors of this particular heifer Baroness Acorn have only been in the hands of the most distinguished breeders of England.

Next we have Bracelet 2nd by 3rd Duke of Oneida 1777 dam Bracelet 1st by Monarch 5532 bred by A. J. Alexander, Bracelet 5th by Duke John 818 bred by same to imported Bracelet by Duke of Athol 800 bred by Thomas Bates. This cow is a fine specimen of this popular and highly bred family and when in condition a fine show animal.

The above will convey an idea of Mr. Anderson's Bates families, and when we examine the breeding of the bull he is now using and that of the one last used, and place them at the head of a herd of such animals as are here represented we have an idea of the accuracy of the points made at the commencement of this report. He is determined to have such a highly bred herd as that the best breeders in the country may not be ashamed to place the get of his animals at the top of their herds.

Besides these however he has representatives of the Belle Tyke, Arabella, Dulcibella, Constance, Young Mary, Pearlite and Panzy families all highly topped with Bates bulls.

He has a young bull dropped last December out of 8th Duchess of Winfield (above) by Kirklevington Duke 2nd, a splendid young bull, a fine type of the animal that few will get away with. He is fit to top a good herd and is for sale. He has a few head in the Jackson county Breeder's sale.

## C. C. Chiles' Herd.

This gentleman also a member of the Chiles Anderson Banking Co., Independence, Mo., has been a leading breeder of Shorthorn cattle in Jackson county, for many years past and has about a dozen head in the forthcoming sale. He has a herd of 35 breeding cows, besides calves, consisting of Bell Tykes, Pansies, Arabellas, Dulcibellas and Young Mary's, with such top crosses as Ashland Airdrie 3rd, 21970: Kirklevington Duke 2nd, 32980 and Place's Duke by 8th Duke of Vinewood, dam Peach Blossom 11th by 8th Duke of Vinewood, as in Mr. Anderson's herd. For individual merit, the animals in this herd will be found of a high order indeed. It is his ambition to have nothing that is not of the very best breeding, and of the highest possible excellence.

## J. Powell &amp; Son's Herd.

Mr. Powell bought Catherine, a Rose of Sharon, in 1865 in Ohio, and brought her to Jackson county. She was by Lopez 655, dam Lady Franklin by Charles 2nd, (32113), g. d. Paint by Prince Charles (2461), g. g. d. Rose of Sharon by Comet Halley (1855) and from her has sprung a numerous progeny, many of whom are in the hands of each of the members of the Powell family, father and sons. These gentlemen have for years confined their cows to Renick Rose of Sharon bulls and have one now at the head of their herd. Their herd now numbers about 25 head, all Rose of Sharnons, a few of which are in the catalogue of the Jackson County Breeders' sale.

## A. J. Powell's Herd.

This gentleman, a resident of Independence, Missouri, has a herd of about 25 head of Shorthorn cattle which he has been breeding and selling for very many years. Together with his father he has always made a specialty of Rose of Sharnon, and used a Renick Rose of Sharon bull, but has as well George M. Bedford's Brides (topped with 14th Duke of Thorndale, 21st Duke of Goodness, Imperial Bates and the 61st Duke of Goodness) Young Marys, Adelades, &c. His foundation stock has been well selected and carefully bred, and though his herd is not a large one, he is able to make up in quality what he lacks in quantity; indeed, it is because of the quality of his herd that he is able to keep so few; buyers will have them. He has a few in the sale.

## W. A. Powell's herd.

This gentleman resides at Lee's Summit, in Jackson county, Missouri, where he has a fine herd of about 50 head of Shorthorn cattle, headed by Duke of Clarke, a Renick Rose of Sharon bull of very superior merit. The bulk of his herd consists of well-topped Rose of Sharon cows, with a few Young Marys and Bonnyfrees, from which purchasers may be always sure to be able to get some good things in the way of good bulls or equally good breeding cows. There is no danger of their being overfed or unthrifty, but just such hearty-feeding, good constituted stock as the ranch men and farmers want. A few of his animals are in the sale.

## Powell Bros. Herd.

The Powell Bros. reside at Lee's Summit and are members of that prolific family of breeders of first-class shorthorn cattle all to be found in Jackson county, Mo. Their herd consists of about twenty head of Rose of Sharon's and Bonnyfrees, the former prevailing, and at their head we find 3rd Airdrie of Sharon of Abe Renick's breeding. Whilst their herd is a small one it must not be supposed that it lacks anything of either merit or quality. The fact of the matter is they find a ready sale for all their surplus stock and this keeps them low in numbers. This is the best evidence we can offer of the superior quality of what they have.

## S. K. Knox' Herd.

This gentleman resides in the town of Independence and has a fine blue grass farm within two miles of town. He has only recently gone into the breeding of shorthorns and has a herd of about thirty head with a bull by the 31st Duke of Airdrie at their head. He is a gentleman of means and for the very love of the lordly shorthorns is indulging his fancy by investing in and breeding them. His interest just now is not a large one but his first crop of calves is just now coming and he has reason to be proud of them. They are so far however nearly all bulls (a good chance by the way for some one wanting one or more well bred males) and he now says he will have to change the order of things and get some heifers.

In the near future Mr. Knox will be found the owner of a very nice herd, and the best breeders of the best shorthorn country in the State will have to look to their laurels or he will top them.

Corwin Anderson is in luck this year. After a most extraordinary run of bull calves for several years past, the females of his Short-horn herd have this year given him twenty-seven heifers out of thirty-three calves dropped.

## The Marvels of the Shorthorn.

The story of the wonderful changes wrought in the cattle industry of this country by the breed of cattle known originally as the Durham and in later years as the shorthorn is not justly appreciated or adequately measured. It is indeed a new creation and as wonderful as all creation must be. This will be evident to the most cursory observer if he will picture to his mind the 'veriest little scrub bull he ever saw, or the Texas steer pure and unadulterated as found in the stock yards; and then stand by the bull pen of some noted breeder or witness a shipment of beeves for England. No more striking contrast can be found in the same species in the animal kingdom, and certainly none of such vast importance to the human family.

It is estimated that the annual cattle sales of this country reach the enormous sum of three hundred millions of dollars; and if to this is added the value of the product of the animals used for milk and butter and cheese, that amount may be easily doubled.

What figure does the shorthorn cut in this immense aggregate and where does his influence begin and end? These questions can be answered only approximately, but we know enough and have at hand sufficient data to at least prove the greater part of what we claim. The American Herd Book has been extended to twenty-three volumes and the next is now in press. In those volumes are recorded 70,000 shorthorn cows and 47,000 shorthorn bulls. The Kentucky Shorthorn Record has reached its ninth volume and inasmuch as many recorded in it who would not record in the herd book we may safely add twenty per cent. to the above figures; and for the Ohio herd book five per cent. more.

These figures being correct, and we believe they are, we have a total of registered stock of \$7,500 cows and 58,750 bulls. To this may be added a percentage for animals as purely bred as the others but which the owners failed to record, which for the sake of reaching definite figures we will say is one in ten, or ten per cent. of the whole, making an addition of 14,000 or a total of thoroughbred shorthorns imported into or bred in the United States since the opening of the herd books of 160,850 animals.

Now it must be remembered that all these were breeding animals, animals bought, bred and kept for that purpose only. To what end? That they may produce sires that should be distributed over this great country to grade up the native stock, and at the end of their days reach the block and supply our tables, and those of our trans-atlantic cousins, with a desirable quality, if not the best of beef.

To enable the reader to form some definite idea of what figure the shorthorn cuts in the aggregate above referred to, we will institute a comparison. A bull in service, for instance, will serve fifty cows a year. We gather from the foregoing calculation that we have had 60,500 thoroughbred shorthorn bulls since the commencement of the herd book. If we put that number of bulls on service in a single year to fifty cows each we have three million and twenty-five thousand services. That, then, is about our shorthorn breeding capacity within the past twenty-five years, and who shall tell what its influence has been, unless as he views our herds of to-day, and the droves of high grades at the shambles and compares them with the thoroughbred scrubs as they are yet in numbers found?

Where does his influence begin and end? It begins by begetting a calf that with half-decent care and food, will weigh three hundred pounds more at three years old than a native will at four. It begins by giving us a calf that will for two cents a pound more than the native will the scrub. Thus, a native at four may weigh 900 lbs., a grade at three, will weigh 1200 lbs. In that condition of the market when a native steer sells at four cents, the grade will bring six; hence, we have \$36 for a four year old scrub, against \$72 for a three year old grade. This is shorthorn influence.

The sale of registered Jersey cattle made by Alex. McClintock, of Millersburg, Ky., at Lexington, Ky., on the 17th inst., was largely attended. Five bulls sold for \$2240, an average of \$448. Signaldi 2nd 6748, by Signaldi 4027, dam Ladies Choice 7979, by Compeer 3627, selling for \$1,720. The highest priced cow sold for over \$600 and the average for the whole was \$300 a head. This is not evidence of the popularity of the Jersey cattle but as well the utmost confidence in the gentleman making the sale.

Many of his Jerseys have been purchased by parties in Missouri, Illinois and the West generally and as well hundreds of his imported Cotswold sheep and those bred from his own importation. Alexander McClintock and Son may always be depended on by our readers, whether buying in person or ordering by letter.

The sale of the Kentucky Importing Company's cattle at Lexington was not as successful as the enterprising parties thereto, had reason to expect. Of the thirty-six head sold, only four were purchased by parties outside the State of Kentucky. Three of these went to Ohio and one to Pennsylvania, all the others remained in Kentucky and were purchased principally by A. J. Alexander, one of the members of the Company, R. S. Veech and George L. Danford, Louisville, and W. W. Estill, of Lexington. The highest price paid was by A. J. Alexander for Lady Wild Eyes 7th by Baron Oxford 4th, dam Lady Wild Eyes 2nd, g. d. Lady Wild Eyes, for \$1000—the average for the thirty-six head being \$405.

L. Miller, proprietor Melrose herd, Maryville, Mo., writes: "I have the pleasure of reporting to you that my fine cow Seraphina of Melrose has dropped a red bull calf March 18th; name 3d Lord Sudeley. Also, Seraphina of Melrose 2d, Seraphina of Melrose 3d and my fine Young Mary cow Tea Rose 7th have dropped red cow calves. All by 9908 Duke of Mount Auburn."



The Horseman.

Pedigree of Sallie Russell, Dam of Miss Russell, Dam of Maud S.

horm. changes of this little known and in later justly apured. It is wonderful his will be observer if the Texas as found in and by the witor England, in be found al king- ch vast im- nual cattle enormous ns of dol- the value of ed for milk mount may horn cut in where does these ques- y approxi- and have least prove claim. The extended the next is es are re- and 47,000 ky Short- ninth vol- recorded in her book cent. to Ohio herd t, and we a total of cows and added a purely bred ners failed of reaching one in ten, making an throught or bred in opening of nals. and that all animals purpose they may distributed de up their days tables, e cousins, the best horn some shorthorn referred to. A bull serve fifty the had 60,500 since the book. If service each were twenty-five n, is about y within who shall n, unless y, and the shambles thorough- numbers begin and calf that food, will more at ill at four, and that will n ripe than four may three, will on the ls at four x; hence, old sern, lid grade. sey cattle of Millers- on the 17th Five bulls #448. Sig- 7, dam La- 367, selling d cow sold ge for the n only the Jersey confidence ale. been pur- n, Illinois well han- sheep and portation. in may al- r readers, rdering by Importing on was not ing parties t. Of the were pur- e State of nt to Ohio the others were pur- Alexander, mpany, R. anford, of Lexing- was by A. ydes 7th by Wild Eyes 1800—the head being ose herd, have the ay fine e 3d Lord elrose 2d, and my fine 7th have 1 by 9908

Of all our animals, the hog, horse and mule are worst abused by corn food. I contend that corn should never be fed to horses or mules and fed sparingly to the hog until he is to be prepared for market.

Of all grain food for horses and mules barley seems best, (fed sparingly, too), from the fact that wherever these animals are found in greatest perfection, barley and chopped straw, with hay alone are fed. I have induced a few to try it and they all report that they will never feed anything else.

C. I. Oregon, Mo.

The horse is required to show life and willingness to travel when out of the stall, hence there are certain attentions required in the feeding that his body may be supple and his spirits lively. The horse fed freely on corn will not be in fit condition for active driving. In popular language, corn is said to be heating, and it has a tendency to produce indigestion. As the horse with confined bowels is necessarily spiritless, the stable should be at all times provided with bran and oil cake, that by judicious use of these the bowels may be kept in just the right state—not loose, for this is debilitating. If the horse is expected to go fast for a short distance, to pull a heavy load, or make a day's drive with comfort and safety to himself, no large amount of hay should be given. The same rule of keeping down the size of the abdomen—always practiced with the speed horse—should be the rule for service of any kind, whether the animal be kept for light driving, or equally if he weigh a ton and works upon a four-ton truck.

C. D. Colman has met with a serious loss in the death of the standard bred young trotting stallion Seth Warner, Jr., which occurred on the 10th inst. He broke away from his attendant, who was holding him out to grass, and in jumping a fence stuck a snag in his shoulder, which caused his death in three days from the time he received his wound. This young stallion was three years old, sired by Seth Warner, and he by Ethan Allen. His dam was Mambrino Temple, he by Pilot Temple, out of the dam of the little game mare Flora Temple. Mambrino Temple's dam was by Mambrino Chief. The loss of so well bred a stallion is not only a serious one to Mr. Colman, but also to the stock-breeding interests of the state.

The noted trotting stallion Gov. Sprague died near Lexington, Ky., on the 5th inst. This stallion was known among horsemen the country over. When four years old he obtained a record of 2:21 1/2. He has trotted at the St. Louis Fair grounds, where his pure trotting action has won him hosts of friends. He was the sire of Kate Sprague, 2:18; George Sprague, 2:21; Gilbirds Sprague, 2:32; and other promising young ones. He was 12 years old at the time of his death, and his loss is a great calamity. He was owned by Jerome I. Case, Racine, Wisconsin, who paid \$27,500 for him.

Dewey & Stewart, who recently disposed of Jerome Eddy to H. C. Jewett and Co., pronounce that the price paid them for the horse was \$25,000. They regret exceedingly his retirement from the stud, and express a willingness to give the new owners of the horse \$1,000, if they will allow him to trot this season in Peter Johnson's hands, believing that his record at the close of the season will be nearer to 2:18 than as now—2:16 1/2.

The famous brood mare Bolly, a daughter of Mambrino Chief, foaled in 1861, died recently. The first of her produce was Thorne Dale, by Alexander's Abdallah, record, 2:24 1/2. Her third son, John F. Payne, made a record of 2:45 1/2, as a three-year-old, and her next son which has been kept entire, Onward, by George Wilkes, was dropped in 1875. He has a record of 2:23 1/2, but can trot faster. Director, the produce of 1877, has a five-year-old record of 2:22 1/2, and Defiance, a sister of Director, is very promising.

The bay mare Violet, by Mambrino Temple, dropped a fine colt the past week to the standard-bred trotting stallion, Monitor. The foal is standard-bred of fine form and size, and if no accident befalls him, will be kept for breeding purposes.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

REEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Polaris China Hogs and Cows.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breeder and shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds J. large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish and American Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. N. Rozelle, Breckenridge, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirkcubright Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, South China and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 2739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE—W. H. and A. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. MCQUITT, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire Swine and high class Poultry, Rocheport, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor Ravenswood herd of Shorthorn Cattle, imported Spanish Jacks and Jennets and Merino Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo., Crags, Barringtons, Haris, Places Acomb, &c. Kirkcubright Duke 2d 3280 at head of herd.

JERSEY RED PIGS for Sale. We are breeders of 40 head of choice Jersey Red sows. Pigs ready for sale after June 1st. Correspondence solicited. Address N. J. State Reform School, Janesburg, N. J.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Sheandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airdrie No. 889 S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boone County, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Aclen (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Booth at head of herd.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsmouth, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 40 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lees Summit, Mo., breeders and importers of thoroughbred Merino sheep of the very best strains. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

G. W. Pleasants, Wright City, Mo., offers for sale choice ewes and eggs of L. B. B. and P. Cochins, P. Rock, W. Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks. Established 1871.

D. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle. Oranthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, Fayette, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep. Sharon Geneva 1947 at head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Fairview or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirkcubrightons, Wild Eyes, Bon Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Bismarcks, Champions, Almacks, Trotters, Crags, Rose of Sharon, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wilkies, Barringtons, Young Marys, Oxford of Vineyard 3d, 3247, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best qualities. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird fancier and pet stock breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Rabbits and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 30 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

G. C. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, Breeder of Plymouth Rock, Game Bantams, Georgia Shawl Neck game chickens, best in U. S., Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Brown Turkeys, and all kinds of fancy fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.



DAVID A. WATTS, Breeder of Poland-China Hogs, Sumner, Laurence Co., Ill. My herd has been selected from the best of the best herds of Ohio and Indiana and has taken over 100 premiums at fairs. Stock recorded in Ohio and Central Records. Pedigree furnished. All inquiries promptly answered. A lot of pigs now ready for shipment. Send orders early to get good selections.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND CHINA SWINE. Bred and for sale by J. H. ALLISON, Butler, Bates county, Mo.

JERSEY Bull Calf For Sale. A thoroughbred Jersey bull calf of Noble stock; age two months; price \$100. Address J. P. SMITH, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill.

Jersey Bull for Sale. Solid lawn, except some white on belly and a small white spot on shoulder. Four years old in July next. Perfectly gentle, of good milking family and both large and handsome. Will sell cheap. J. J. BIGGS, Cobden, Ill.

Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching—\$1.50 per setting of 13; \$2.50 for 25. Address MRS. F. WHEELER, Quincy, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Partridge Cochins \$1.50 per setting of 13. Also, Pekin Duck and Bronze Turkeys in season. Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per setting of nine. Bronze Turkeys \$2 per setting of nine. Address C. T. STOOKEY, Freeburg, St. Clair, Ill.

JERSEY CATTLE. I have one of the largest herds in the country composed of the choicest and most valuable strains, all registered in the A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Young bulls cheap. Yorkshire pigs. R. R. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS. Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed Yorkshire and Chester (the best cross) for sale. Send for prices. J. H. PARSONS, Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo.

RUSSELL & AKERS, Successors to H. Russell, Warrensburg, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd all recorded in A. J. C. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, BREEDERS! EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE

At Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Stables, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 23, 24 AND 25, AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL SELL.

175 HEAD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

About one-half of the number will be young bulls, of suitable age for immediate use. The cows and heifers that are old enough will either have calves at their side or be in calf to good bulls. This will be the best opportunity that will be offered this season to secure good Short-horns, both for the ranch and the professional breeder. Catalogues ready. For further particulars address either of the committee, W. A. CUNNINGHAM, A. J. POWELL, L. BENNETT, Independence, Mo. Lee's Summit, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

The following breeders will be represented in the sale: S. E. Ward & Son, W. T. Hearne, J. T. Smith, M. W. Anderson, C. C. Chiles, The Powells, C. G. Smart, Chrisman & Lee, P. Roberts & Son, Mrs. S. E. Pugsley, Bennett & Son, Rogers & Son, Wm. Johnston and W. A. Cunningham.

A GRAND SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

WM. T. HEARNE, of Lee's Summit, Mo., Will sell with with the Jackson County, Missouri, Breeders,

At Kansas City, May 23, 24 and 25, FIFTY HEAD OF CHOICE SHORT-HORNS,

About one-third being bulls, the rest being cows and heifers; all in good shape and breeding condition. For individual excellence and purity of blood, this stock ranks with any herd in the country, and is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers. More full particulars given in catalogues, which may be had on application as above.

Holstein Cattle! WALNUT GROVE HERD.

SETH E. WARD & SON, Props. WILL SELL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE Jackson County Breeders, AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 23, 24 and 25, About Forty Head of Thoroughbred SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Consisting of Fourteen Males and Twenty-three Females, nearly all of our own breeding, the get of Oxford and Duke Bulls, out of highly-bred cows. We will also offer, with a reserve bid, or sell at private sale,

OXFORD BELL DUKE, 9047 S. H. R., 5 years old next August, and BELL DUKE OF GENEVA, 37671 A H B,

two years old, by Grand Duke of Geneva, out of Belle Duchess, by 6th Duke of Geneva (7383) and 1781 S. H. R., out of Lady Belle by 2d Duke of Airdrie (19600) and 172 S. H. R. Those wanting pure-bred bulls to breed their herds, or heifers to start a herd with, will do well to attend. The offerings will comprise animals of the following noted families: Roan Duchess, Crags, Rose of Sharon, Constances, Mazurkas and young Marys, the get of Oxford of Vineyard 3d, 9002 S. H. R. and 3247 A. H. B., and Oxford Belle Duke. We have consented to make this sale and part with these cattle from the fact that our herd has increased beyond the capacity of our farm to properly care for and breed them, having been breeding and improving our herd since 1874, and having never made a sale of our own; only parting at times with a small portion of our females, and the small excess of bulls.

SETH E. WARD & SON, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

RECORDED SPANISH MERINO SHEEP, UNEQUALLED FOR CONSTITUTION, LENGTH AND QUALITY OF STAPLE, AND WEIGHT OF FLEECE, OUR SPECIALTIES.

Four hundred choice registered rams for sale at prices according to quality. Write or call.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo.

AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMER'S PICTORIAL [WANTED] CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK And Complete STOCK DOCTOR!

Embracing Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Parlan, Editor in chief. Prairie Farmer, and Dr. A. H. Baker, the distinguished Veterinary Surgeon and writer. Covers every subject pertaining to stock of Farm both in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1160 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling age of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,500 sold in 90 days. Farmers club \$2.00 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. Confidential terms. So sent on application to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

Plymouth Rock fowls a specialty. Stock procured from the best breeders in the country, and not confined in yards, but have unlimited range. Fowls are vigorous and healthy. Eggs carefully packed for setting, shipping safely any distance—at \$2 for thirteen. Fowls for sale—send for circular. Address, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

Goodwood, by Woodford Mambrino, at Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.; BAIR (1880), at Pierce City. For further information address L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo., or call on M. Ervin, Rich Hill, Mo.

\$258 a month to one general agent in each county; something new; rare chance; outfit free. E. I. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.

I have one of the largest herds in the country composed of the choicest and most valuable strains, all registered in the A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Young bulls cheap. Yorkshire pigs. R. R. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

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\$258 a month to one general agent in each county; something new; rare chance; outfit free. E. I. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.



## The Home Circle.

## DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP.

Don't tell the world when your pocket is empty.  
If you its favor would hold;  
'Tis sad to admit, but every one knows it,  
We're measured to-day by our gold.  
No, tell not the world, though hunger oppresses you,  
But keep a stiff upper lip;  
If it's known you are down, 'twill ring thro' the town,  
"That chap is losing his grip."  
Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy;  
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;  
For men with a frown, will say when you're down,  
Why didn't he hold his grip?

Though work be scarce and the hearthstone cold,  
Don't tell the world your sorrow;  
But heat your own iron and strike it when hot.  
It may mould into gold on the morrow.  
No, tell not the world, though the adverse stream  
Threatens to wreck your ship;  
If man know you are down, 'twill ring thro' the town,  
"That chap is losing his grip."

Each man, you will find, has his burden and cross,  
Each home its sorrow and care;  
Then what good to tell your troubles, my friend,  
When all have their own ills to bear?  
Then tell not the world, though its storms beat upon you,  
And breakers threaten your ship;  
But sail your own craft, and none will dare say,  
"That chap is losing his grip."  
Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy;  
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;  
For men with a frown, will say when you're down,  
Why didn't he hold his grip?

## STAY ON THE FAIR.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you,  
Come near, I would whisper it low;  
You are thinking of leaving the homestead;  
Don't be in a hurry to go.  
The city has many attractions,  
But think of the vines and sins;  
When once in the vortex of fashion,  
How soon the course downward begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia;  
They're wealth in the red golden, no doubt;  
But, oh! there is gold on the farm, boys,  
If you'll only shovel it out.  
The mercantile life is a hazard,  
The goods are first high and then low;  
Better risk the old farm a while longer;  
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The great, busy West has inducements,  
And so has the business mart;  
But wealth is not made in a day, boys;  
Don't be in a hurry to start!  
The bankers and brokers are wealthy;  
They take in their thousands or so;  
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions;  
Don't be in a hurry to go!

The farm is the safest and surest;  
The orchards are loaded to-day;  
You are free as the air in the mountains,  
And monarch of all you survey;  
Better stay on the farm a while longer,  
Though profit comes in rather slow;  
Remember you have nothing to risk now;  
Don't be in a hurry to go!

## Home Circle.

Correspondents of the Home Circle  
will discover that we have this week  
trespassed upon their page somewhat  
with selected matter. We do it more to  
afford variety than anything else.

## Lloyd Guyot and Others.

"Auld Nature swears the lovely dears  
Her noblest work she classes, O;  
Her pretence hand she tried on man,  
And then she made the lasses, O."

This must be the way of it. The Scotch  
poet told the truth unintentionally, no  
doubt, and possibly for the first time in  
his life, but the truth nevertheless.  
Poets, you know, can no more resist the  
pleasant sensation of telling the truth  
once in a while, than some of our aspir-  
ing prose writers can avoid a casual lie.  
This is not meant to include female-  
verse-makers, for some people persist in  
calling them poets instead of p-o-e-t-  
e-s-s-e-s. And then it was not my de-  
sign to elaborate the question of ve-  
racity. I am not well acquainted with  
such matters. Some of the masculine  
members of the circle might accuse me  
of personifying too freely, so I shall say  
nothing more concerning honesty. What  
interested me is, the verse I quoted a  
few inches above here, and it harmon-  
ized so perfectly with my own views  
that I resolved to crown one of my in-  
tellectual letters with it. The brilliancy  
of the crown may be dulled considerably  
by the scintillating and effulgent matter  
beneath it, but I can't help it. Wouldn't  
it shine if placed over one of Ben's or  
Paulus's letters!

The poet hereinbefore mentioned, neg-  
lected to account for another class of in-  
dividuals who, if not so made by "Auld  
Nature," eventually make themselves—  
asses. I refer to the figures who write  
long, dreary complaints against criti-  
cism, and moan many monotonous  
months away because some writer tells  
them when, where and how they make  
mistakes. (I should not write so confi-  
dently for the fact that Josiah and  
J. W. Columbo are far away, and that I  
can never hear their "cuss" words, how-  
ever loud they "cuss.") I do not love  
such fellows.

Neosho had a \$10,000, fire several days  
ago. I'd say a good deal more about it,  
but some of the members will remember  
that I once remarked in an innocent way  
that there had been a fire in Gainesville,  
Texas. Daisy Dell went back on me for  
it, too, and henceforth and forever, I  
propose to say but little about fires. I  
am sure that if Daisy's husband were to  
ask if he could get up first in the morn-  
ing and make a fire in the kitchen, she  
would pull some of his red hair for his  
impudence.

Idyll asks me to tell how I like South-  
west Missouri. No State could possibly  
be adjacent to Arkansas without getting  
hilly and rocky, and pretty rough gen-  
erally. Southwest Missouri, then,  
ought not to be blamed for being rough,  
considering that 'tis only a short dis-  
tance to Arkansas. So, if Southwest  
Missouri were not so rough I would like  
it better. My wife, however, likes this  
country about as well as she did Texas.  
If Idyll will permit me, I beg to say that  
I think her very much for her excellent  
letter.

Bon Ami writes me to come to the  
Circle oftener. Poor Bon! in his effort  
to help the Circle, he would ruin it. But  
I've said enough. LLOYD GUYOT.

## From Bon Ami.

I wish it were a law, or an invariable  
rule, that every man should "sleep by  
himself." I slept with a big, bony man  
the other night (persons are always mis-  
taking the gender of Bon Ami; I hope  
they will not do so in this instance), and  
I do not think I shall ever cease to re-  
gret it.

Physically, and some people say men-  
tally, I am rather small and delicate, and  
every time this big, bony fellow rolled  
against me, he almost "mashed" me. I  
prayed that I might have Samson's  
strength for one brief moment. I wanted  
to make a life-size picture of him on the  
opposite wall, but as I did not get the de-  
sired amount of strength, owing perhaps  
to my little faith, I concluded it would  
not be altogether prudent to kick that  
man out of bed.

My sister's little girl, just three years  
old, seems to be as much in doubt as to  
the gender of Bon Ami as some of the  
members of the Circle are. The other  
day she wanted to know if I was a girl  
when I was little. I think she is going  
to be a great humorist. She could not  
understand how one could see her when  
she had her hands over her eyes. In or-  
der to show her, one day I put my  
hands over my eyes and asked her if she  
could see me. "I can see your ears," she  
said.

Idyll, it would give me no displeasure  
to carry out your instructions, if the  
Texas Idylls were about twenty years  
old.

In a letter just received from Guyot,  
he says he is "degenerating." He has  
begun several letters to the RURAL, and  
has finished none of them. But Guyot  
is excusable. After writing all day it  
would be poor recreation to write a let-  
ter for the RURAL at night. Guyot is a  
rapid and elegant penman. Some of his  
chirography adorns my album. I bought  
a nice album a year or so ago, and have  
been so hard to please that I have asked  
for only four or five autographs. I have  
one from Guyot, one from a young man  
in Nashville, one from a lady, and one  
from R. V. P. C. Archer of Gainesville.  
I shall get a few very fine  
autographs the next time I visit  
Missouri. All I have are in verse.  
Mr. Archer is a very interesting  
man. Young, handsome, clever, learned,  
eloquent and virtuous, there is no man  
in this part of the State more popular.  
He has the finest blue eyes I have ever  
seen. He looks you through and  
through, and the charm of that look,  
it is impossible for one ever to forget.  
He has a head shaped almost exactly  
like that of Mr. Swinburne, the English  
poet. I would be hard to find a man in  
the West more convincing in his argu-  
ments, or more eloquent in stating them.

Among the important articles in the  
April number of the Century Magazine  
are the conclusion of Mrs. Burnett's  
"Through One Administration," E. C.  
Stedman's essay on Emerson, a scholarly  
article on the "Song of Songs," by  
Ellie Hopkins, a "Visit to the Gypsies"  
by Mr. Leiland, "The Capital of the West"  
by Ben. Perley Poore, "The Conclu-  
sion of 'Through One Administration,'" if  
not very important, is certainly very  
welcome to the readers of the  
Magazine. To draw an illustration  
from an author whom Paulus quotes  
very freely, Mrs. Burnett writes three  
pages where another man would write  
one, and one of her pages is as full as  
another man's three. Of the many es-  
says on Emerson since his death, Mr.  
Stedman's seems to be by far the best.  
Mr. Stedman "if not the very first" of  
American critics, is "in the very first line."

I have just compared Paulus's article  
with Macaulay's essay on Lord Byron.  
Was there ever before a writer who so  
happily combined the minimum of talent  
with the maximum of audacity?  
Phrase after phrase, sentence after  
sentence, with slight modifi-  
cation, and sometimes no modifi-  
cation at all, is quoted from Macaulay.  
In one instance only is credit given, and  
that was certainly an accident. Possibly  
Paulus would have given credit had he  
not thought that the association of  
Macaulay's ideas with his own might  
do injustice to the great English essayist.  
Paulus is so kind of heart that he would  
rather assume responsibility for a thought  
however erroneous, than bring discredit  
upon the name of an illustrious author.  
Mr. Paulus is not particularly partial to  
Macaulay and Mr. Oscar Wilde. He  
quotes from Mr. Wilde. He probably ex-  
cuses himself from giving credit in this  
wise: To give credit for every thought,  
would require too much time; to give  
credit in a few instances would be mani-  
festly unjust; and therefore I am mag-  
nanimous enough to take upon myself  
credit for them all. I do not mean to  
say that Paulus gives us his thoughts of  
his own. He puts in one occasionally  
for the sake of antithesis, I suppose. It  
is to be much regretted that Paulus did  
not borrow even more than he did, inas-  
much as the borrowed ideas constitute  
by far the most interesting part of the  
narrative.

If for a time Paulus is beguiled into  
common sense and grammatical language  
by the authors he is quoting, he at length  
reverts into the soft dreamy eyes of  
his own moral theories, which are  
even worse than the ethical theories of  
Fifty-Seven.

BON AMI.

Gainesville, Texas.

## Spring Work and Boys.

This is the season of the year when  
people begin the grand agricultural labor  
of agitating the soil of the garden, and  
shading up the onion bed, and giving it  
the requisite form and void to receive  
the early onion seed, and commencing to  
gaze fondly into the soft dreamy eyes of  
his own moral theories, which are  
even worse than the ethical theories of  
Fifty-Seven.

With all the fine railroad facilities,  
and proper accommodations at the lake,  
it is destined in the near future to be  
St. Louis what Coney Island is to New  
York, where forty thousand people are  
daily landed for sight-seeing and pleas-  
ure. This is a brief outline of what  
Creve Coeur Lake may become. It has  
always been a dear spot to me, as I can  
well remember of fishing and bathing in  
its waters over fifty years ago, and later  
on in after years of attending fish-fries,  
barbecues and political meetings on its  
banks, where would be congregated al-  
most the entire population of the city  
and county. The festivities, dancing  
and rowing on the lake, and last, but not  
least, the toothsome and juicy barbe-  
cued meats prepared by experts, made  
real happy days in the "Auld Lang

and the small boy of the household, who  
sees in the near future prospects of a  
season's work keeping the weeds out of  
the cabbage plants after they are set out,  
lays awake nights planning destruction to  
the plants and working up schemes for  
getting them frost-bitten and killed be-  
fore it is time to set them out. There is  
probably no work, unless it be sawing  
wood, that a boy hates to do more than  
work in the garden in spring. It is the  
season when the boy is let out after a  
winter's confinement and he is just ach-  
ing for fun, and he don't want any work  
around the house to bother him. Boys  
have been known to lay down a fish pole  
and give up a day's fishing for the fun of  
raking up the yard, when the prospects of  
a bon-fire in the evening were good,  
but when it comes to spading up an old  
flower bed, he knows the fish are just dy-  
ing to be caught, and it requires a good  
deal of diplomacy to keep him at the  
spading job an hour at a time, and a boy  
can hardly be blamed for it, either. In  
the spring, he wants to get out and shake  
himself playing ball, and no exercise in  
a garden with a spade will do any boy  
on earth, that has got any get up about  
him. Boys have been known to lean over  
on their knees playing marbles for  
hours at a time, and until they had cal-  
luses on their knees that stuck right  
through their pants, but a boy with cal-  
luses on his knees from leaning over an  
onion bed in the garden would be one of  
the curiosities of the age. Nearly all the  
great statesmen of the present day can  
look back to the time when they would  
rather stand in the mud and water up to  
their knees and fish for bull-head than  
help plant potatoes in the best garden in  
the country. A boy seems to have a  
horror for working around a garden, and  
we don't believe there is a man in the  
country to-day, who ever was a boy, but  
who can look back to the time when his  
fate for a spring day lie between work-  
ing in his father's garden, and going  
fishing or playing ball, and when he  
could by any sharp boyish statesmanship  
choose the latter, that he did not sneak  
over the back fence with a can of angle-  
worms under his coat, and let the garden  
slide. You take for instance, a boy with  
a lame back, and almost every boy has a  
lame back when there is any work to be  
done in the garden, and almost any par-  
ent would take pity on him and tell him  
to go in the house and go to bed. It  
seems from that moment that the boy's  
back grows stronger, and in fifteen min-  
utes he is out of the window, and the  
neighborhood, over with a crowd of oth-  
er boys, straining his poor little weak  
back trying to knock the stuffing out of a  
ball, with a bat, that required more ex-  
ertion to wield than a hoe would. Even  
the best kind of a boy, who would gladly  
work like a major at any other season of  
the year, seems to have a fearful falling  
out with all manner of labor in the  
spring. But somehow the spring garden  
is made each year, and the boy grows up  
to manhood, and finally has a boy of his  
own, and a garden that demands atten-  
tion, then it seems that when he wants  
his own boy to help in the garden, and  
fifteen minutes after he sets the boy to  
work he finds him in the street playing  
marbles, he forgets how it was when he  
was a boy himself, and he argues with  
his boy with a hoe-handle. 'Twas ever  
thus.—Peck's Sun.

What Beatty has Accomplished in Five Months.  
Shipments of Beatty's Cathedral, Chapel,  
Pipe and Beethoven organs during  
the past five months were as follows:  
December, 1882, 25 working days, 1,410  
January, 1883, 21 working days, 1,102  
February, 1883, 23 working days, 1,152  
March, 1883, 23 working days, 1,435  
April, 1883, 23 working days, 1,335  
Total, 119 6,434

Note:—The working days specified  
above are actual working days. Decem-  
ber has one holiday, Christmas; January,  
New Year's; five days in January were  
lost in erecting a new 500 horse-power  
double engine, during which time every-  
thing was at a stand-still; February has  
a holiday, Washington's birthday; March  
having no holidays full time was made,  
27 working days, and giving us the enor-  
mous output—put of 1,435 cabinet organs.  
In April two days were lost, the first be-  
ing annual moving, and on the 9th the  
municipal election occurred, at which  
time the Mayor, Common Council, etc.,  
were chosen. As all national, govern-  
mental and municipal election days are  
legal holidays, the factory was closed.  
Upon this day, the 9th of April, I was  
chosen by the citizens as their Chief  
Magistrate for the fifth consecutive term,  
by the largest majority ever given a  
Mayor since the place was incorporated.  
The following is clipped from the New  
York Daily Times:

A POPULAR MAYOR RE-ELECTED.  
WASHINGTON, N. J., April 9.—At the municipal  
election held to-day, Daniel F. Beatty was  
re-elected Mayor for the fifth time by an  
overwhelming majority. The largest vote  
ever known was polled.—New York Daily  
Times, April 10th, 1883.

The above needs no comment.  
Taking into consideration that about  
twelve years ago, or in 1870, I left my  
father's farm penniless, and by industry,  
honesty and thrift, and by strictly adher-  
ing to the principle of "the best goods  
for the least money," I have steadily  
risen and am achieving a success that is  
a wonder to the slow-going monopolists,  
and have accomplished it unaided, save  
by the support of patrons.

The record is an unassailable fact and  
proves without the possibility of refuta-  
tion that the Beatty organs are giving  
the best of satisfaction. The record of  
shipments in April far surpasses any ever  
made in the world, the daily average out-  
put being a fraction over 58 organs per  
day, the total being 1,335 organs in 23  
days.

The daily average for the past 5 months  
is about 54 per day!

I challenge any manufacturer in this  
country or Europe, or the world to equal  
this record of 6,434 organs in 119 work-  
ing days.

If it has been equalled I will donate  
\$10,000 to any charitable institution that  
may be agreed upon.

This is not blow. It is the record of  
honest facts! So anxious am I to have  
all come and see my factory and books  
for themselves and purchase an organ  
that I will allow \$10 traveling expenses,  
instead of \$5, as heretofore. If neces-  
sary I will pay all traveling expenses  
from any reasonable distance. Bear in  
mind that there were no "small organs"  
in the above record. They were all large  
Chapel, Parlor, Church and Cathedral  
organs; none were made containing less  
than 5 octaves manual and from 9 to 36  
octaves of reeds.

The Public's Humble and Obedient  
Servant,  
DANIEL F. BEATTY,  
Washington,  
New Jersey.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ss.  
WARREN COUNTY.  
I, Charles H. Davis, being duly  
sworn on his oath, that he is Superin-  
tendent of Daniel F. Beatty's Manufacturing  
Establishment, and that the foregoing state-  
ment of organs as above stated is true.  
Witness my hand and the Seal of said  
County, at New Hope, N. J., May 1,  
1883.  
P. H. MANN, Notary Public.

## THIS AND THAT.

A good watch is known by its works. It  
may be real good without having a pretty  
face.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

A New York dude fell under a Broadway  
omnibus wheel, the other day, and was com-  
pletely sub-nud.—[Lowell Courier.

Hear that wagon chuckle, 'Wise's axle grease  
does it.

You frequently see a man above his station.  
It is the car driver. He goes up there for his  
dinner.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. J. H. B. Smith, 1823 Warren street, St.  
Louis, Mo., says: "Two bottles of Brown's  
Iron Bitters cured me of dyspepsia."

An "open letter" is one that is expected to  
appear in newspapers before it reaches the  
party to whom it is addressed.—New Orleans  
Picayune.

Vermont sap must run very fast to catch up  
with the new maple sugar the grocers have  
had on hand for two years.—[N. O. Picayune.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no  
equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast  
and beautiful. 10 cents a package for any  
color.

When a pair of eloping lovers get married  
on board a train, as has been done, the affair  
might properly be spoken of as a "car cou-  
pling."—[Lowell Citizen.

Syne." Although now in the sear and  
yellow leaf, I hope to see in the very near  
future the happy, joyous throngs on its  
banks that were wont to make its grand  
old hills echo with mirth and glee;  
where the inhabitants of our crowded  
and busy city may repair and enjoy the  
fresh air and unrestrained liberty that  
city conventionalities will not permit of,  
and where they can commune with na-  
ture in its primitive state. Young la-  
dies select your beaus, and laddies your  
fishing-tackle; summer is nigh upon us.

She had been praising her sweetheart and  
capped the climax with, "And then, how soft  
his hair is." "Yes," said her ill-natured  
brother, "and what a soft place it grows in."  
—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

A weekly paper is to be started in San Fran-  
cisco, conducted exclusively by women. It  
will be called the Echo, probably because an  
echo, like a woman, is bound to have the last  
word.—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Youthful follies and pernicious practices,  
Rescued in solitude, are fruitful causes of  
Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Respon-  
siveness, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power,  
Involuntary Losses and kindred evidences  
of Weakness and Lost Manly Powers. Send  
three letter postage stamps for large illus-  
trated treatise suggesting unfailing means of  
complete cure. World's Dispensary Medical  
Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oscar Wilde will return to the United States  
when he appears as a dramatic actor. In no  
other country will the people pay fabulous  
prices to see remarkably bad acting.—[N. O.  
Picayune.

Professor Swift offers \$200 to the discoverer  
of each comet during the present year. We  
may be able to avail ourselves of this point  
some night when excuses for being out late  
run dry.—[Lowell Citizen.

Notwithstanding much has been said about  
the importance of a blood-purifying medi-  
cine, it may be possible that the matter has  
never seriously claimed your attention. Think  
of it now! By the use of a few bottles of  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of  
scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution  
to your offspring, thank us for the sugges-  
tion.

A Plute princess has just married her twen-  
ty-fifth husband. A few enterprising Plute  
princesses would soon exterminate the male  
portion of the tribe, and save our government  
considerable money.—[Norr. Herald.

You ask what a libel suit is. A libel suit,  
my son, is where a man pays a lawyer \$10,000  
in order to get \$1,000 out of another man who  
thought the first man was a fool and is now  
sure of it.—[Boston Transcript.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete  
cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and  
Urinary diseases. \$1. Druggists.

**FLAX**  
\$48,000,000 Annually Wasted by Flax Grow-  
ers. Save it by Sewing  
**DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED**  
This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed  
is THREE-FOLD MORE OILY than the  
common. This makes a fine oil for the  
finest manufactures. Will quadruple the  
income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit  
on the cost of the better seed. For our best  
seed in sealed bags. Send for our book  
on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED AND  
FIBRE, only 10 Cents. Price Free by Mail.  
Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.  
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,  
Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
HAS BEEN PROVED  
THE SUREST CURE FOR  
KIDNEY DISEASES.  
Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-  
cate that you are a victim of KIDNEY DISEASE?  
KIDNEY-WORT, the celebrated Kidney-Wort, cures  
all cases of (1) and (2) and will speedily over-  
come the disease and restore healthy action.  
For complete particulars, send for our  
Ladies. To your sex, such as pain,  
and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed.  
It will act promptly and safely.  
Rather Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine,  
brisk dust or rocky deposits, and dull dragging  
ache, all speedily yield to its curative power.  
4- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
"Mr. Etham Lawrence, my townsman," says  
Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was  
bleated with kidney disease. The skin of his  
face shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured  
him." Apr. 20-82.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
IS A SURE CURE  
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND  
—LIVER—  
It has specific action on this most impor-  
tant organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and  
excitation, stimulating the healthy secretion of  
the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free  
condition, effecting its regular discharge.  
Malaria. If you are suffering from  
this disease, which is a malarial, have the chills,  
are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-  
Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.  
In the Spring to cleanse the system, and  
it should take a thorough course of it.  
4- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 25c.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Pow-  
er, of Trenton, Ill., "and all others, too, that  
Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disor-  
ders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe-  
Democrat."

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF  
CONSTIPATION.  
No other disease is so prevalent in this coun-  
try as Constipation, and no remedy has ever  
equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a  
cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate  
the case, this remedy will cure it.  
This distressing com-  
plaint is a very apt to be  
complicated with other troubles, and  
strengthens the weakened parts and quickly  
cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians  
and medicine have before failed.  
4- IF YOU HAVE EITHER OF THESE TROUBLES  
PRICE 25c. USE Druggists Sell

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H.  
Hors, Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said  
recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding  
piles."—[N. O. Picayune.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
THE GREAT CURE  
FOR  
RHEUMATISM  
As it is for all the painful diseases of the  
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.  
It cleanses the system of the acid poison  
that causes the dreadful suffering which  
the victims of Rheumatism can realize.  
THOUSANDS OF CASES  
of the worst forms of this terrible disease  
have been quickly relieved, and in short time  
PERFECTLY CURED.  
4- LIQUID OR SOLID, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief  
in many cases of rheumatism, falling under  
my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton,  
Vt., Apr. 20-82.

"I never found even relief from rheuma-  
tism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-  
Wort. Now I am well."—David M. Hutter,  
Hartford, Vt.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
The only authorized Purchasing and Com-  
mission Agents of the Missouri State Grange  
also of Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas  
and Texas State Granges, at St. Louis, Mo.  
All kinds of goods are furnished to Farmers  
at wholesale prices. All Consignments of  
Grain or Produce are sold for the benefit of  
consignees at the highest prices, a regular com-  
mission. No middlemen employed. Cor-  
respondence solicited.  
A. J. CHILD & CO.

**STAR CANE MILL.**  
GRINDS twice as fast. Double  
the capacity. Cheaper  
than any other mill made.  
In every respect. We man-  
ufacture ten different styles  
of Cane Mills, and a full  
stock of Evaporators and  
Sugar Makers' Supplies, and  
STUBBS'  
Evaporator  
Has greater capacity  
Saves half the labor. A boy can operate it  
Saves fuel. Syrup made on it brings a higher  
price in market. Don't fail to investigate its  
merits before ordering. Send for CIRCULAR  
to J. A. FIELD & CO.,  
Eight and Howard Sts.,  
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

**AGENTS**  
can now grasp a fortune. Out-  
fitting a cane mill. Address F. E. Z.  
KIDNEY & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in  
the morning; in whom the appetite for food  
is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncer-  
tain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound.

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some night when excuses for being out late  
run dry.—[Lowell Citizen.

Notwithstanding much has been said about  
the importance of a blood-purifying medi-  
cine, it may be possible that the matter has  
never seriously claimed your attention. Think  
of it now! By the use of a few bottles of  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of  
scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution  
to your offspring, thank us for the sugges-  
tion.

A Plute princess has just married her twen-  
ty-fifth husband. A few enterprising Plute  
princesses would soon exterminate the male  
portion of the tribe, and save our government  
considerable money.—[Norr. Herald.

You ask what a libel suit is. A libel suit,  
my son, is where a man pays a lawyer \$10,000  
in order to get \$1,000 out of another man who  
thought the first man was a fool and is now  
sure of it.—[Boston Transcript.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete  
cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and  
Urinary diseases. \$1. Druggists.

**FLAX**  
\$48,000,000 Annually Wasted by Flax Grow-  
ers. Save it by Sewing  
**DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED**  
This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed  
is THREE-FOLD MORE OILY than the  
common. This makes a fine oil for the  
finest manufactures. Will quadruple the  
income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit  
on the cost of the better seed. For our best  
seed in sealed bags. Send for our book  
on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED AND  
FIBRE, only 10 Cents. Price Free by Mail.  
Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.  
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen,  
Chicago, Ill., Rochester



# The Dairy.

## Principles of Modern Dairy Farming.

Modern dairy farming, says the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, starts out with keeping one cow on four acres, and this should be the pass-word to every dairy lodge—"one cow on four acres;" and this should be rapidly reduced until the undoubted possibility is reached of keeping one to every acre.

One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at the highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows coming into milk in September, October, and November will give the average, give from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds of milk annually. This milk is worth, to sell at a factory, or to manufacture into butter or cheese, \$1.30 per hundred pounds, or \$58.50 as the average for each cow. In other words, dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces \$1,160; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres, produces \$2,600, and increase of \$1,500, by an outlay for feed and help, a net profit of \$640, a sum sufficient to raise the price of land from \$50 per acre to \$100 per acre.

A fundamental condition of successful farming is large crops of corn, not less than two acres of fodder and four acres of field corn for every ten cows, or a total of twenty-four acres for forty cows. All the manure of the farm should be evenly placed on these twenty-four acres during the winter, and the land plowed previous to the 10th of May and thoroughly harrowed the corn planted immediately thereafter with a horse drill, the rows three and one-half feet apart, and the kernels from seven to nine inches apart, and cultivated well before the corn comes up with a fine-tooth harrow. Frequently thereafter cultivate until the 10th of July, at which time, if the work has been honestly done, it will be free from weeds with never a hoe in the field, and it is almost certain to produce fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn and thirty tons of fodder. It takes less labor to raise twenty-four acres of corn as described above, than to raise half that amount planted in hills and the cultivation deferred until you can see the rows.

## Shorthorns and Ayrshires for the Dairy.

There is another accurate way of ascertaining, on a large scale, the comparative merits of the different breeds of cows, viz.: Taking the annual returns from a similar number of dairies where the different breeds are kept. This I had unusual opportunities of effecting in the course of my duties while teaching in the cheese-making in England and Scotland. There, in many of the largest and finest dairies of Shorthorn and Ayrshire cows, I had this opportunity, and can show from a record which I kept the comparative merits of the different breeds as milk and cheese producers; and always, unless under exceptional circumstances, the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire stood very nearly equal, both in quantity and quality of milk. The fancy point (small teats) in the Ayrshire cow, I believe to be a phantom, and this point has operated more than any other to present their universal adoption for the dairy. But as the crossing with the pure Shorthorn bull obliterates the small teats and gives in this cross a cow equal in milking qualities, with greater aptitude to fatten, it is not improbable that the dairy cow of the future will comprise the qualities of both these excellent breeds.—Robert McAdam, at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

## A Nibble of Salt.

If horses, cattle and sheep could have salt to lick or nibble at, at all times as they desire, while in stable, yard or pasture, they would escape various diseases and be more thrifty and useful than when deprived of it, or even given irregularly. Swine and poultry are better for having a little pure brine mixed up with their food. Since we have made this a regular practice, we have never lost an animal from disease of any kind, and only a few fowls, and these latter would not have become sick had they not unfortunately got at an uncovered sink-hole, where they picked out bits of decomposing vegetables and bread, a small quantity of which had got there from the dish-water. The rock salt that comes in large lumps, and may be bought at low rates by the ton, is excellent for live stock. Boxes for this salt may be arranged by the sides of the mangers and in the pastures. They will need filling at distant intervals.—American Agriculturist.

There are some, small herds of good native cattle, cows which produce good, rich milk, and plenty of it, but the butter lacks the color which is so desirable. In many cases the color is supplied artificially, the merits of which we leave to the farmers themselves to test and determine. In such herds, of from four to six cows, one choice dairy cow can materially alter the character of the product, as we know of one such herd where a single cow, which produces very highly colored butter, makes the average color almost all that can be desired. This cow was an undersized one, with a heavy cross of Jersey, and the quality of butter and milk she produced was comparatively small, yet the rich quality of her butter made her, in the above named herd, as valuable as the best one of the others, in this connection.

The late X. A. Willard said at one of the meetings of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, from actual experience, that good butter, put up after the following directions will keep in sound condition for one year: Use for a package a tub somewhat tapering, with heavy staves and heads provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing the tub is turned on the small end and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until it reaches to within an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is next laid upon the top of the butter and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down; then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is turned upon the large end and the sack of butter drops down, leaving a space on the sides and top. Strong brine is then poured through a hole in the small end until it will float the butter. The hole is now tightly corked, and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air.

**National Live Stock Journal:** In breeding grade Jerseys, a pure-bred Jersey bull is used upon common cows. Now, if this Jersey bull is from a large butter-yielding dam, grand-dam, great grand-dam, etc., his grade Jersey heifer calves will be likely to be a great improvement on their dams, even if these are considered good butter-yielding common cows. The writer of this has bred ten such grade Jersey heifers, and found their average product of butter to be 1 pound of butter to 16 1-2 pounds of milk, while the average of the dams was 25 pounds of milk to one pound of butter. Here was a gain of 34 per cent. on the first cross, and we found these grade heifers much more uniform than we expected. They ranged from 14 1-2 pounds to 18 1-4 pounds of milk to 1 of butter.

Professor Henry says: I would urge that our farmers feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food easily attainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk.

Milk allowed to remain at a temperature of 100 degrees in a water bath for two hours, will keep sweet and pure for at least six months. It is important to seal it up before placing it in a water bath.

# The Poultry Yard.

There is a marked inquiry in this State and vicinity for eggs of choice Bronze Turkeys for hatching, and those who can sell them should not be willing to remain long in obscurity. Inquirers who have lately written to us for information are requested to look through our advertising columns for a reply.

A correspondent writes the *Country Gentleman* that not long ago he noticed among a flock of ducks that some were so paralyzed as to lose all power of locomotion and lie flat on the ground with both feet thrown up. On examination he discovered that the ones thus affected were literally swarming with vermin which infested their heads and necks. He at once applied lard to the affected parts, and in less than an hour the ducks were on foot, and to all appearances sound and well.

Poultry cannot be successfully raised by massing large flocks together. It is certainly in opposition to sanitary laws, and consequently is in violation to nature. Colonization is the only sure and safe course to pursue where large flocks are allowed to roam or mix together. Although this mode of procedure will involve greater outlay in the beginning, yet in the end it is the only safe and judicious course to pursue. The families of twenty, thirty or perhaps forty fowls will do well together if each has roosting room, and is sufficiently ample for each flock. But to augment the number to sixty, eighty or a hundred to each flock without additional space your profits, like dissolving views, will "grow beautifully less."—Poultry Monthly.

The breeds of ducks best adapted for culture and profit are the Rouen, Pekin, Aylesbury, and Cayuga. Either of these, from artificial conditions in their management and keeping, will thrive and grow fat without streams or ponds being accessible to their runs.

## Death to Maudrauds.

We would repeat the advice given in our February number and urge all poultry breeders to kill off the blue jays at every opportunity. They are very destructive to little chickens, especially of the smaller varieties, and made sad havoc among our young Brown Leghorns last season. We did not find out until it was too late that the first, but after detecting the jays in the business we at once vowed eternal enmity to the whole tribe and have killed perhaps a dozen and a half within a few months. It is a good time of year, too, to guard against skunks and hawks, and the careful breeder will find it necessary to look out for rats, ground squirrel and the numerous depredators that have a weakness for tender chicks.

## Scaly Leg.

The past bad winter and late spring has developed a considerable amount of sickness, disorders and disease amongst those flocks of fowls which have been indifferently attended to, and one of the commonest diseases we have noticed is that known as "scaly leg," or poultry itch. Where there has been care and proper housing adopted as an invariable rule, this trouble has been made its appearance. It is due, in a majority of cases, to a want of cleanliness, though it can be readily introduced or gotten amongst one's flock by the introduction of new fowls having this disease or disorder. Breeders should, therefore, be careful from whom they buy or they may "seed down" a very large flock with the introduction of a new corner having the "poultry itch." This was exactly our case some years ago, and a lively fight we had of it before we thoroughly routed out the trouble from our large flocks. The commonest and about the best remedy we have ever tried for this malady is using common kerosene oil or else crude coal oil, anointing the legs with it, and one application, if a thorough one and worked well under the scales of the legs, will effect a cure in about a week or ten days. Two applications at the furthest will do the work, and more than that is apt to make the legs swollen and, if persisted in, will render their legs useless. Occasional smearing of the perches with coal oil, say once a month, will go far towards preventing the disorder from making its appearance.—Poultry Monthly.

**Wells' "ROUGH ON CORNS."**—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, quinions.

An Invaluable Remedy.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms; is used internally and externally. Test its virtues.

# The Pig Pen.

## American and German Hogs.

There is no such thing as sentiment in business. The Germans, it might as well be understood, have excluded American pork simply in reference to the persistent clamor of the protectionists at home, who are anxious somehow to kill off competition with the products of the United States. The allegation that American pork is unwholesome is but a pretext, the flimsiness of which has been time and again exposed. The meat is as wholesome as any that is produced at home; but as it can be sold cheaper, it is driven from the market, in order to protect "home industry"—in other words, to secure to the home trader a monopoly, and to deprive the German consumer of the benefit of cheap food. The evil in due time will cure itself. The prohibitory decree rests upon a false pretense, and no economic policy for a length of time can be maintained upon a basis of that character. The great mass of the German people, who are certainly no fools, will soon discover just what the thing really means—a food monopoly; and we are mistaken in the sturdy German spirit if they do not rise up and put an end to it.—Commercial Bulletin.

## Hogs vs. All Other Stock.

By a careful analysis of the treasury reports it is found that the hog furnished more export material than all the fat cattle, all the dairy products, all the horses, all the mules, all the sheep and all the poultry and poultry products put together. While the exported hog products for the two years of 1879 and 1880 amounted to the great sum of \$180,087,726, all the products of all the other domestic animals and the live animals themselves, amounted to only \$105,870,382, making about \$75,000,000 in favor of the hogs, as against all and every other domestic animal and products from the same that found an export market. Really this shows well for hog raising. How important then is the hog stock to this nation, and of the great Northwest in particular. When we come to think it over we shall find but few farmers whom we have known here in this corn country but who sell and get more for their hogs than for all else combined. The hog multiplies fast and matures quickly. When it is considered how important a factor the hog is in the production of wealth, it is not a little strange that the real scientific knowledge of how to raise them and keep them healthy is so little understood? As seen above, the hog brings more money to this nation from other nations, than all other domestic animals put together, and yet there is not a man in America that understands the diseases of the hog, or can cure him when he is sick. We think here is a field that our agricultural colleges and veterinary doctors had better explore.—Ez.

## Paralysis in Hogs.

G. H. B. Salina, Kan.: One of my hogs has lost the use of his hind parts. Please state in your next issue what is the cause and a cure for the same.

**REPLY.**—Paraplegia in hogs (transverse paralysis) is liable to be the result of a variety of causes, and it is sometimes very difficult to tell one from another until a post-mortem examination is made. The most frequent cause is inflammation of the covering membranes of the spinal cord, called spinal meningitis. It, however, sometimes arises from aetozemia due to functional derangement of the liver, and rheumatism or parasitic worms in the kidneys may cause it. The very common neglect in regard to feeding and sheltering swine and the comparative infrequency of the parasites referred to, as well as the popular readiness to attribute disease to occult rather than to simple and prevalent causes, explain why this complaint should be so frequent and at the same time why it should be thought due to the least probable disorder. The first and second causes may be both due to indigestion from over-feeding, or in consequence of feeding upon coarse and unwholesome food. A hog is a gluttonous feeder, and it requires the closest watchfulness to regulate the food as to quantity and to kind, and it is here that failure generally occurs. Poor lodging "upon the cold damp ground" is usually the fate of the hog, and this, too, sometimes produces this disorder. As the effects of these disorders are wholly upon the nerves and the disease is entirely due to weakness or inaction of the nerves of motion which control the hind limbs, the flesh is not injured in any way for use. But it is not wise to use animals which have been affected with this disease for breeding, as nervous disorders—especially of this kind—very readily become hereditary.—Chicago Tribune.

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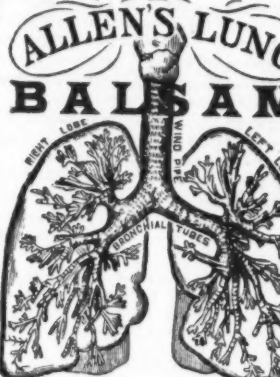
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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on **DISEASES OF THE LUNGS** and **HOW TO CURE THEM** which is offered FREE, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German Book.)

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This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

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It Contains no Opium in Any Form. Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

Caution.—Call for Allen's Lung Balm, and shun the use of all remedies without merit.

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—TO HAVE IS—  
**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.**

It brings Speedy Relief in all cases of Sprains and Bruises.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)



**Mrs. Editors:**—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is so devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life." It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system. It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others." Philadelphia, Pa. (S) Mrs. A. M. D.

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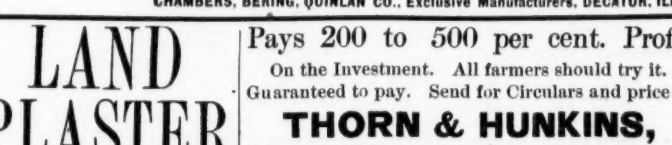
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Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes.  
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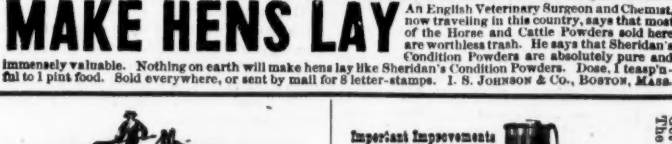
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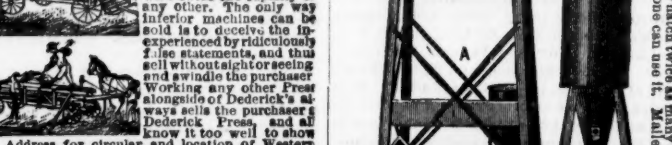
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## The Stock Yards.

### Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

NOTICE.—To Owners of Live Stock and Commission Merchants for the sale of the same: You are hereby notified, that hereafter in cases of any kind of cruelty to any animal or animals, the owner or owners, and the consignee or consignees, in whose charge the animal may be, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law for any neglect to comply with its requirements. Your particular attention is called to the habit of withholding water from cattle after their arrival at these yards. Cattle must be watered within 4 hours after their arrival here. The minimum fine is \$3.00 for each offence toward each animal to which such cruelty is shown. N. S. McKEAN, State Agent to Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

Major A. Conkle, of Kansas City, one of the leading cattle men of the West, who began his operations in live stock some five years ago, with only brains and industry for capital, died last Monday at the Southern Hotel, of brain fever. Maj. Conkle leaves a wife and three children, with a fortune of about \$500,000. The deceased was but little over 40 years of age.

Six hundred horses and mules swarmed into the National Yards Saturday, and a telegram in the afternoon stated that the trade had already become active.

Mr. Superintendent Ramsey is putting the Union Yards' breakwater in the best condition against a possible June rise.

Soj. Mantion has of late turned his attention to hog buying. Mr. Ed. Sweeney, of Metcalf, Moore & Co., has become almost a national character among bicyclists. He was master of ceremonies at last week's tournament, and has invented a patent bicycle saddle.

Saturday, May 12.—Frank Lancaster, than whom few were better known about the live stock market, whose industry had made him prosperous, and whose prudence brought him recognition as one of the safest business men, died at Hot Springs, where he had gone for the restoration of his health. On Tuesday the remains were taken to Bunker Hill for interment.

WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1883. Receipts for 24 hours, Cattle 2354, Hogs 2289, Sheep 1115.

CATTLE.—Lots of cattle, a good many buyers, lower prices for butcher stock. Shipping grades, were slowly shaved an indefinite amount, say 10c per hundred at first; the least came off the tidy pony steers as they are called. Butcher stock sold 10c to 15c, and the trade bagged from the first; later it became apparent that shipping cattle would be held up, but that was done with difficulty, and after long delay. Representative sales:

16 native steers.....1575 65 25  
32 native steers.....1203 60 30  
20 native steers.....1233 60 00  
41 grass Texans.....886 62 25  
20 grass Texans.....828 62 25  
23 grass Texans.....828 62 25  
18 native steers.....1489 64 00  
19 native steers.....1169 58 00  
18 Texas steers.....963 49 00  
21 native steers.....1073 58 00  
15 Arkansas cows.....501 26 75  
19 native steers.....1255 60 00  
12 native steers.....1130 54 00  
72 native steers.....1243 55 00  
38 native steers.....1204 54 00  
19 native steers.....1204 54 00

HOGS.—A stiff supply and weaker feeling at a lower range of prices; Yorkers 77 10c to 15c; good weight 77 10c; heavy hogs good 77 10c to 15c; mixed heavy 77 10c; culls, sows and throw-outs 65 00 to 70 00. Quality was unusually good. The business developed beautifully, a splendid activity following the early declines.

Representative sales:

55.....172.....77 15  
58.....184.....77 15  
59.....196.....77 15  
60.....208.....77 15  
61.....220.....77 15  
62.....232.....77 15  
63.....244.....77 15  
64.....256.....77 15  
65.....268.....77 15  
66.....280.....77 15  
67.....292.....77 15  
68.....304.....77 15  
69.....316.....77 15  
70.....328.....77 15  
71.....340.....77 15  
72.....352.....77 15  
73.....364.....77 15  
74.....376.....77 15  
75.....388.....77 15  
76.....400.....77 15  
77.....412.....77 15  
78.....424.....77 15  
79.....436.....77 15  
80.....448.....77 15

MONDAY, May 14, 1883, 2 p.m.  
CATTLE.—Dull, smooth shipping steers of medium weight fairly active at last week's closing prices, extremely heavy are barely steady and slow, and light steers shade easier. Choice butchers about steady, but others 5c to 10c lower. Choice corned Texans sold at \$6.00 and fair at \$5.75; a lot of Texans fattened on cotton-seed and meal sold at \$4.50 to \$5.15. Milch cows dull, supply in excess of demand, and prices \$7.50 to \$8.00 lower. Representative sales:

27 native butchers.....656 62 00  
15 native butchers.....575 62 00  
10 native cows.....975 65 00  
18 native butchers.....908 65 00  
24 native butchers.....916 65 00  
17 native butchers.....921 65 00  
17 native cows.....1170 68 00  
22 native butchers.....889 60 00  
15 native steers.....1255 60 00  
11 mixed natives.....754 50 00  
19 native steers.....1157 60 00  
19 southwest steers.....928 60 00  
17 native butchers.....1105 60 00  
2 native butchers.....992 58 00  
19 native butchers.....992 58 00  
20 native steers.....1347 65 00  
18 native butchers.....928 60 00  
22 native butchers.....887 60 00  
41 corned Texans.....893 57 00  
14 Texas steers.....930 54 00  
70 Texas steers.....920 50 00  
57 Texas steers.....1261 60 00  
10 Texas steers.....936 45 00

HOGS.—Choice heavy barely steady at last week's closing prices. Packing grades slow and a shade lower, and Yorkers 10c lower—slow. Butcher selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Packing grades \$7.00 to \$7.25, and coarse ends at \$6.90 to \$7.10. Yorkers sold at \$7.10 to \$7.25, with bulk of sales at \$7.15 to \$7.30. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

21.....184.....77 15  
42.....250.....77 15  
57.....193.....77 15  
81.....270.....77 15  
58.....233.....77 15  
10.....260.....77 15  
23.....264.....77 15  
16.....276.....77 15  
17.....288.....77 15  
18.....300.....77 15  
19.....312.....77 15  
20.....324.....77 15  
21.....336.....77 15  
22.....348.....77 15  
23.....360.....77 15  
24.....372.....77 15  
25.....384.....77 15  
26.....396.....77 15  
27.....408.....77 15  
28.....420.....77 15  
29.....432.....77 15  
30.....444.....77 15  
31.....456.....77 15  
32.....468.....77 15  
33.....480.....77 15  
34.....492.....77 15  
35.....504.....77 15  
36.....516.....77 15  
37.....528.....77 15  
38.....540.....77 15  
39.....552.....77 15  
40.....564.....77 15  
41.....576.....77 15  
42.....588.....77 15  
43.....600.....77 15  
44.....612.....77 15  
45.....624.....77 15  
46.....636.....77 15  
47.....648.....77 15  
48.....660.....77 15  
49.....672.....77 15  
50.....684.....77 15  
51.....696.....77 15  
52.....708.....77 15  
53.....720.....77 15  
54.....732.....77 15  
55.....744.....77 15  
56.....756.....77 15  
57.....768.....77 15  
58.....780.....77 15  
59.....792.....77 15  
60.....804.....77 15  
61.....816.....77 15  
62.....828.....77 15  
63.....840.....77 15  
64.....852.....77 15  
65.....864.....77 15  
66.....876.....77 15  
67.....888.....77 15  
68.....900.....77 15  
69.....912.....77 15  
70.....924.....77 15  
71.....936.....77 15  
72.....948.....77 15  
73.....960.....77 15  
74.....972.....77 15  
75.....984.....77 15  
76.....996.....77 15  
77.....1008.....77 15  
78.....1020.....77 15  
79.....1032.....77 15  
80.....1044.....77 15  
81.....1056.....77 15  
82.....1068.....77 15  
83.....1080.....77 15  
84.....1092.....77 15  
85.....1104.....77 15  
86.....1116.....77 15  
87.....1128.....77 15  
88.....1140.....77 15  
89.....1152.....77 15  
90.....1164.....77 15  
91.....1176.....77 15  
92.....1188.....77 15  
93.....1200.....77 15  
94.....1212.....77 15  
95.....1224.....77 15  
96.....1236.....77 15  
97.....1248.....77 15  
98.....1260.....77 15  
99.....1272.....77 15  
100.....1284.....77 15

FRIDAY, May 11, 1883, 2 p.m.  
CATTLE.—Market for shipping cattle a shade stronger on all grades, and ruled active to extent of supply.

Butcher cattle active at former range of prices.

Thin stockers slow, but good inquiry for choice feeders.

Fresh milch cows with young calves in liberal supply and market dull at somewhat cheaper prices than early in week. Sales in extremes range from \$25 to \$35. Representative sales:

75.....74.....\$2 02 1/2  
25.....104.....4 30  
72.....91.....4 00  
90.....110.....4 65

13 native butchers.....	910	\$5 75
12 native butchers.....	1107	5 85
87 native butchers.....	840	5 40
30 native steers.....	1111	6 00
38 native butchers.....	910	5 50
34 native steers.....	1242	6 05
106 native steers.....	1298	6 30
32 native steers.....	1362	6 35
19 native steers.....	1211	6 00
40 native steers.....	1297	6 20
15 native steers.....	1185	6 00
19 native steers.....	1266	6 30
19 native butchers.....	962	5 40
37 native steers.....	1411	6 35
20 native butchers.....	916	5 25
15 Arkansas oxen.....	1109	4 00
27 calves at \$1.50 each.		
19 yearlings at \$1.00 each.		

HOGS.—Market active and strong for packing heavy, firm at unchanged prices for smooth grades, and 5c to 10c stronger on Yorkers. All sold. Butcher selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7.50 to \$7.55. Packing grades \$7.10 to \$7.20, and coarse ends at \$6.90 to \$7.10. Yorkers sold at \$7.20 to \$7.30, with bulk of sales at \$7.25 to \$7.30. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

22.....190.....77 30	43.....196.....77 30
60.....240.....77 40	58.....190.....77 30
57.....252.....77 40	23.....204.....77 30
32.....264.....77 40	32.....205.....77 30
23.....276.....77 40	30.....240.....77 45
37.....195.....77 30	61.....184.....77 25

SHEEP.—Market quiet under light receipts. Quality of receipts are mostly thin, and sell at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Fair to good fat sheep command from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75. Sales:

4 75. Sales:			
90.....88.....	\$4 60	92.....95 .....	\$3 85
50.....94.....	4 00	44.....67.....	3 00
115.....75.....	2 25		

THURSDAY, May 10, 1883, 2 p.m.

CATTLE.—Market for shipping cattle a shade firmer on all grades, but slow on extremely heavy and coarse. Butcher cattle active and firm. Thin stockers slow, but a good inquiry for choice feeders. Representative sales:

28 native steers.....	f.....\$5 65
19 mixed butchers.....	f.....5 15
10 native steers.....	1127 5 80
11 native steers.....	1440 6 20
34 native steers.....	1206 6 10
50 native steers.....	1196 6 12
35 native steers.....	1222 6 15
15 native steers.....	1277 6 30
11 fair milch cows—calves.....	542 00
2 cows—calves.....	45 00
11 calves.....	60 00

HOGS.—Market active for all smooth hogs at unchanged prices, and all sold. Butcher selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7.50 to \$7.55. Packing grades sold at \$7.10 to \$7.30, and coarse ends at \$6.90 to \$7.10. Yorkers sold at \$7.15 to \$7.25, with bulk of sales at \$7.15 to \$7.20. Throw outs, pigs and ruff ends quoted at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

HOGS—Market active for all smooth hogs at unchanged prices, and all sold. Butchers selections and Philadelphia's sold at \$7 35 to \$7 50. Packing grades sold at \$7 to \$7 30, and coarse ends at \$6 90 to \$7 10. Yorkers sold at \$7 15 to \$7 25, with bulk of sales at \$7 15 to 7 20.

SHEEP.—Good sheep, fat sheep a little firmer on local account, but shipping demand nominal. Sales:

45 clip 91.....	\$4 00	100.....	86.....	\$3 00	
147.....	83.....	4 00	13.....	120.....	4 50
70.....	100.....	4 25	15.....	85.....	3 25
12.....	84.....	4 35	179.....	30.....	4 45
87 Texas stockers 72.....	\$2 50				

GENERAL MARKET.

The weather during the past week has been as variable as it well could be, and cold enough for March and then warm as June. The rains have moreover been very unevenly distributed hereabouts; we have had hardly enough to lay the dust, whilst in the central and western part of the State they have had several desirable showers, the first, too, since frost. Wheat and oats were suffering, the corn longed for rain and pastures were quite short.

There is little of moment to report in the way of changes in the market; everything seems quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—X, \$3.20; XX, \$3.65; XXX, \$4.35; Family, \$4.85; Choice, \$5.25.

WHEAT—Quiet and tame, without strength and no advance. No 2 Cash, \$1.14; No. 3 Cash, \$1.08 1/2.

CORN—In same condition, without change or interest. No 2 mixed cash, 51 1/2; No 2 white mixed cash, 52 1/2.

OATS—Has a fair local feeding demand and a trifle higher. No. 2 cash, 44 cents.

WOOL—Unchanged and steady. Some shippers are complaining of the length of time it takes to get returns from eastern commission men, because others who have shipped to St. Louis have got returns in from seven to ten days, and a better price, whilst those who ship to Boston (do not get returns for ninety days. This practice will have to be changed or St. Louis will take the cream of the business.

RYE—Dull; neither offerings nor demand worth speaking of. No. 2 held for 60c, with 58c bid; rejected neglected.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales: 3 cars Iowa Scotch at 65c.

HAY—Offerings better in quality and demand good at steady rates; feeders took all the choice and fancy on sale. Sales: E. trk—4 cars prime mixed at \$10.00 to \$10.50, 4 prime timothy at \$11.00 to \$11.50, 4 strictly prime at \$12.00 to \$12.50, 2 about choice at \$13, 1 choice at \$14; this side—2 cars prairie at \$8.50 to \$9, 2 do on p. 1, 3 prime mixed timothy at \$11, 3 poor do at \$6, 3 prime timothy at \$12 to \$15, 1 small-baled choice at \$13 to \$14, 4 choice at \$14, 2 strictly do at \$15 to \$15.50, 2 fancy at \$16 to \$16.50.

BUTTER—Offerings large. Market weak and lower demand light, buyers taking hold only to supply immediate wants, in anticipation of a still further decline. Sales were at 25c to 26c for choice and fancy creamery; seconds at best dairy rates. Choice to fancy dairy 22c to 24c for selections; fair to good 15c to 20c; common 10c to 12c. Near-by make at 7c to 8c for common to 10c for fair to choice yellow. Sales: 13 tubs fair dairy 10c; 20 choice do 22c.

CHEESE—Steady. Prime to choice full stock 13c to 15c, choice part skims 8 1/2c to 9c; inferior 7c to 8c.

EGGS—Receipts 884 pkgs. Scarce and higher; quick sale at 11c.

LIVE POULTRY—Steady and quiet. Quote old chickens: Cocks \$2.25 to \$2.50; mixed \$3.75 to \$4.25; hens \$4.50 to \$4.75. Large turkeys in demand at \$3.50 to \$5 and medium sized \$3.40, small stock dead dull at \$1.50 to \$2; nothing doing in other poultry.

GAME—Light demand for selected snipe at 15c.

POTATOES—Sound straight eating varieties in right good demand and steady, all offered being readily taken; shriveled, sprouted, small, mixed, etc., slow sale and easy. Early rose 30c to 40c, Ajax 60c to 65c, both peerless and peachblow 65c to 70c, burbank 75c to 80c, mixed 35c to 40c—damaged or very poor less and fancy more. Sales: In bulk—1 car mixed at 35c on track, 1 rose at 47 1/2c del., 1/4 car Ajax at 65c, 1/2 cars peachblow 70c, 1/4 car peerless at 75c, 1 car—part peerless at 72 1/2c and part burbank at 85c; In sacks—75 sacks spouted mixed at 40c, 15 rose at 50c, 11 peachblow at 65c, 29 peerless at 62 1/2c, 55 peachblow at 67 1/2c, 130 do at 70c, 80 smallflake and peerless and king chieftain at 80c.

NEW POTATOES—Choice large in fair demand. We quote fair to choice at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl; slack bbls and inferior stock less.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull. We quote: Eating at \$2.75 to \$3 bbl, for home-grown Bermuda; \$3.25 for nansemond on orders. Southern yams \$1.25 to \$1.50 bbl.

NEW ONIONS—In fair demand. Louisiana at \$4.50 per bbl, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per sack; Bermuda \$2 per bu box.

ONIONS—A limited demand for sound dry free or nearly from sprouts at 6c to 7c—30 cks red sold at outside figure; inferior neglected and nominal.

CABBAGE—In fair demand. Good to choice Alabama selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per crate.

WHITE BEANS—Steady, but few selling. Country at \$1.40 to \$1.75. Eastern (Jobbing only)—screened medium \$2.00 to \$2.10, do navy \$2.15, hand-picked medium \$2.20, navy \$2.25 to \$2.30.

APPLES—Nominal, not enough coming in to make a market. A limited amount of choice to fancy salable at \$4.50 to \$5.25; inferior to fair \$2 to \$3.50.

STRAWBERRIES—Arkansas stock arrived in very poor condition generally speaking, a large portion being soft, small, sandy, or otherwise inferior, and consequently the berries from that State were dull and sold lower. Stocks from the other States was very fine, and sold freely at full prices. Sales ranged (per 6-gal. case): Arkansas, soft and small, Wilson at \$1.50 to \$1.75; fair to good \$2.25 to \$2.50; the best at \$2.50 to \$2.75; Crystal City at \$1.75 to \$2.25; Downing \$2.25 to \$2.50 for good to choice; Scarlet at \$1.50 to \$1.75; Tennessee—Choice Wilson and Crescent at \$2.25 to \$2.50; Illinois—Choice and fancy Wilson \$3.00 to \$3.50; Missouri—Green Monarch \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice do \$3.50 to \$4.00; Choice Downing and Crescent \$3.50 to \$4.00; do sharpless \$4.

PLUMS—The first of the season were Chickasaw from Alabama, and sold at \$1 1/2 per bu box.

DRIED FRUIT—In scant supply, firm and wanted. Sales: 75 pkgs in lots—Apples at 6c for dark to 7 1/2c for prime, and peaches at 5 1/2c for quarters to 7c for choice halves; wormy and inferior less, while fancy being more.

Boston Wool Market.

Walter, Brown & Co., in their circular of 15th May, say:

"Since our circular of the 1st instant there has been no material change in the wool market, unless it may be, that the continued holding back on the part of manufacturers has led to some further concessions by dealers, where they have wished to close out stock."

The present supply of domestic wools in the Atlantic markets is probably smaller than it has been for some years past, and an active demand from consumers would tend to advance values from the present low point. It is questionable, however, whether there will be any active inquiry before the new clip comes on the market freely, because, although the majority of the mills may not have any surplus of raw material, most of them probably have enough to bridge over the interim, and will not be obliged to purchase to any great extent during the next few weeks.

Woolen goods continue to drag, and although there has been a slight improvement in the condition of clothiers' stocks, there is no buoyancy to this branch of trade, and manufacturers fearing an over-supply of goods, are curtailing their production, except in the few cases where they have orders ahead.

In unwashed wools grown west of the Mississippi River, the market is virtually bare of stock. Old lots have been closed out and the new clip has not yet begun to arrive to any extent. Advances from giving sections report the wools in better condition than last year, and although in the absence of stock or sales, the quotations must necessarily be somewhat nominal, there is no doubt that these wools will meet with favorable attention from manufacturers when they do come on the market, and will command good value as compared with other classes of the staple.

We quote Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska—Light Fine 24 1/2c. Ordinary Fine 20 1/2c to 22 1/2c. No 1 Medium 27 1/2c. No 2 Medium 24 1/2c. Ordinary Medium 22 1/2c. Coarse 18 1/2c to 21c.

ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

The Vokes, a family of English fun makers, are drawing large audiences to the Olympic, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. They appear in their series of farces and extravaganzas.

Miss St. Quinten, a charming little actress, is appearing in "Voodoo Violette" at Pope's. Her songs are exquisitely rendered.

"Summer Boarders" are thriving at the Grand Opera House, and it is an interesting comedy.

Carrie Swain, a fine soubrette, is the attraction at the Peoples. Tony Denier and his pantomime troupe return May 23d.

Cost of Protection.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "Foreigners have shouldered the native Americans out of all the skilled labor trades, altogether you can count on your fingers the American boys who are learning to weave in the great woolen factories. The same story is true of the cotton mills and of every occupation but two—the printing and machine shops." All the employees have come from foreign lands.

Now please consider a moment. The articles manufactured by these immigrants were used by us before they came here. How did we get them? We procured them of foreign people who imported them, by trading our agricultural products and our raw manufactures such as flour, yarns, dried fruits, ciders, sirups, ropes, spirits, malt, tobacco, salts, ores, minerals, rough lumber, canned fruits, glues, bone dust, hair, leather, and other articles. We procured all the articles these immigrants now make for us here at very high prices, then at very low prices in trade. But to get these immigrants here and gratify a foolish vanity in making them here at home, we made laws to prevent imports. From the time we did so till now is just about 20 years. The things we import under the law have paid about 150 million dollars in taxes every year. We have still taken about one-sixth of our articles from foreign countries. The other five-sixths we have had made here by those imported foreign workmen at a much higher price than we could have had them at. If one-sixth cost a tax of 150 millions, the other five-sixths have cost us 750 millions too much—a total of nine hundred million dollars per annum it has cost us to induce these foreigners to come here and stay—or three million dollars for every working day. Quite an expensive army. How many of these foreign workmen are there? Not over one million with their families all told. So for two years we have paid a useless tax of nine hundred millions per year. Who gets this? Not the poor striving workman, but the great bondholders, stock owners. The census shows that the nation has lost in wealth almost thirty thousand million dollars during the past twenty years. Ten thousand millions were lost during the few years of war. Our wealth is thirty-five thousand

millions instead of sixty-four thousand millions as it should be. This great army of foreign workmen to whose employers we are paying so much more than necessary may account for it. Only let us call it protecting foreign labor instead of home industry.

The figures and estimates given above are approximate of course. They do not vary much from exactness, perhaps. The statement of the loss of wealth to the nation during the past years is the same as given by Mr. Donnelly of New York, who he took from the late census returns. If it be true that the nation has lost this enormous amount of wealth we shall soon begin to feel it in a general paralysis creeping over the whole business of the country. To forestall just how such a loss will operate imagine a family whose income equals its expenditures to continue increasing its number of members while its income does not increase proportionally. A day comes when it must cease to consume as before—cease to expend. As a nation is a collection of families, if its power of production falls behind as ours has, the foregoing be true, a time will come when several million families must cease to consume as before. Imagine the effect on all business. Then we shall hear the old cry, "We have bought too much—we must economize." It is certain that we will economize because we must. Why? Because we have lost in producing power. "We have paid too much for our whistles." We have been obliged to pay out of all proportion for our consumption. The labor that replenishes from the earth has been overtaken—HOLT.

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